...UCK'S
...TE ZINC PAINT.
...BOILED LINSEED OIL.
...E LEAD COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S
...K'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
...K'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
...K'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
...'S PAINTS, OIL and VARNISHES properly
...exportation.
...of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
...AS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,006—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1893.

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PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Ghat Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

...AND O. CO.'S S. S.
" PENINSULAR."
EXTRA STEAMER " PENIN-
will LEAVE BOMBAY at 5 P.M. on the
Baroeze must be sent to the VICTORIA
11 A.M. on that day.
March will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER,
convey Passengers on Board.

...INSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
†	ASSAM	3760	500	T. F. Creery	18th March
	Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5065	1200	A. C. Loggin.....	Tuesday 5 p.m. 21st March
	R.L. SHANNON.....	4132	500	E. Crewe	Saturday 25th March.
†	SIAM	3040	500	H. T. Weighell.	1st April.
	R. L. RHINE	3545	1210	A. B. D-niell ...	8th "
†	ASSAM.....	3760	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
	Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3027	750	J. F. Jephson ...	Tuesday 5 P.M. 18th April.
	R.L. CARTHAGE ...	5013	1200	M. de Horne.....	Saturday 22nd April
†	SIAM	3040	500	H. T. Weighell ...	29th "
	R.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson...	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passenger transhipmt there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

‡ This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passenger transhipmt there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special " P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo.

22nd March	19th April
5th April	3rd May
17th "	"

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	...C. Rechtinger..	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	...P. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	...C. Rechtinger...	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI ...	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 990	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	C. Nicolich	1,851	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	...R. Deneris.....	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	...A. Mitis.....	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE.....	Rs. 460	Rs. 290	Rs. 175

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 460

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	...A. Mitis.....	4,260	350	21st Mar

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird.....	4th April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R....	19th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,360	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, March 11, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA, 25th April, 4th May, and 20th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th April.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 14, 1893

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE.....	E. Halley..	3190	About 20th March

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th March, 1893.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE. BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL, subject to SAFE ARRIVAL:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
PETERS.....	Jacobs.....	600	31st of March.
SAFARI	Anthausen..	1,800	15th of April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASA and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 7th March, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS' Baggage and Effects supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCES against Death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage affected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and sold.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,490 tons, on the 19th March, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Karrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Gwadre, Fao, Mahmerah, and Muscat, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 22nd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 23rd March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay 13th March, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

TO LET, in Bhosawal Square, at Parel Road, Bevull's, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddass Iron Works, several BUNGALOWS, thoroughly repaired, and newly painted. Apply to the Undersigned.

E. G. CABRAL,
Grant Buildings, Colaba.

URGENTLY NEEDED BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.

CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
Vepery Square, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1893, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 12 different descriptions of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, aggregating about 171 tons, now lying in the Loco. Depot, Jabalpur, where the same may be viewed on application to the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in, accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 5 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 8th March, 1893.

HOMEWARD BOUND

WILL FIND EVERY REQUIREMENT.

THE BEST GOODS ONLY AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS."

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived. A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynaecological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynaecology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . throughout a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adolphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF Rs 5 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—Mrs. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
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THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 21st MARCH, it being a Public Holiday under the, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

London Agents:—GRINDLAY & Co.

PETER'S POPULAR PILLS FOR THE BRAIN AND NERVE.

BRAIN PANACEA gives tone to the Nervous system in general, is unparelleled in effect, and certain in action in all cases of Nervous Debility, Prostration, &c., arising through whatever cause.

BRAIN PANACEA.—In cases of numbness and tickling sensation in the extremities, the Precursor of all diseases of the Spinal Cord, has proved always an infallible Remedy.

BRAIN PANACEA, if taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, has always been found invaluable for keeping the ideas fresh and clear.

BRAIN PANACEA produces Sound and Refreshing Sleep after work, and is a sure prop to the over-worked and brings back the lost energy, vitality, and vigour in both Male and Female.

BRAIN PANACEA is used by Male and Female without regard to age in recuperating their lost health and worn-out constitution.

BRAIN PANACEA, if timely used, prevents Debility and waste, such as Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palsy, Softening of the Brain, Insanity, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, &c.

BRAIN PANACEA is particularly recommended to Females in their disorders and painful Ailments.

BRAIN PANACEA is a pleasant and tasteless non-irritating stimulant, an excellent Tonic, and a delightful invigorant. Is sold at Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 by all Medicine Vendors, and at MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

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A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
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LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

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Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

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Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

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At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	Rs.	7	7 0
At age 25	do.	"	8	5 0
At age 30	do.	"	9	7 0
At age 35	do.	"	10	14 0
At age 40	do.	"	12	11 0
At age 45	do.	"	15	0 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*

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FROM SANDEMAN & CO

	Cash Bots.		Price. Half-bots.		Credit. Bots.		Half-bots.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
TAWNY OLD PORT	36	0	20	8	40	8	23	0
SUPERIOR OLD PORT	38	8	22	0	43	0	24	12
FINE OLD PORT	30	12	16	8	34	8	18	8
OLD PORT	22	0	...		24	12	...	
MADEIRA	36	4	...		41	0	...	

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Amontillado, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	44	0	49	8
Manzanilla, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "Perfect San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	34	0	38	8
Golden Sherry, much admired	34	0	38	8
Old Dry Sherry, free from acidity. Specially recommended	33	0	37	4
Vino de Pasto, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	29	12	33	8
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Extra Dry Pale Sherry	21	0	23	10
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TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
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AMONTILLADO A. 1
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RARE OLD COGNAC.
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"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,

OLD CLUB HOUSE: RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S

CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0
" 1 Large " "	5	12

FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 7 Small, for Ladies.....	3	8
" 5 Medium	4	0
" 4 Large	4	12
" 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THACKER & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel

And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,

for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel

And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,

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Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

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From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

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PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	Rs.	2 0
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Charges according to amount of work.

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100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate	Rs. 3 0
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Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.

Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

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A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.

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Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.

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REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND. Estimates and Samples free.

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Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

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Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.

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When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

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Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,

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NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's Wonderfanced Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

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NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
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CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
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GRANDFATHER CLOCKS,
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a New and Novel Invention, which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our Stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the Prices have been Greatly Reduced.

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CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
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LATEST NOVELTIES IN STRAW HATS,

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FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,

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DRESS MATERIALS.

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The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY. Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of

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Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE [illegible]

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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
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TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
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CIGARS.—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

HERR CARL WALTHER'S GRAND CONCERT,

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS, THURSDAY EVENING, 23RD MARCH, AT 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

1. Violin..... "Concerto Romantique"...Godard. (a. Allegro, b Adagio, c. Canzonetta, d. Finale.) HERR CARL WALTHER.
2. Duet ..... "Volkslied" ..... Mendelssohn. MISS BAUER AND HERR KAUFMANN.
3. Violin..... { "Nocturne No. 2" ..... Chopin. "Oberon" ..... Wieniawski.
4. Song..... "Oberon" ..... Wieniawski. "Oberon" ..... Schubert. HERR O. KAUFMANN.
5. Piano Quartett "Kreisleriana" ..... Weber. MISS BANK, MISS EVANS, MISS ELLIS, AND MR. WENNING.

10 MINUTES INTERVAL.

PART II.

1. Violin..... { a "Roma ca" ..... } Wieniawski. b "Rondo" ..... } HERR CARL WALTHER.
2. Song ..... "Mignon" ..... Thomas. MRS. BAUER.
3. Piano..... "2nd Scherzo" (Op. 31) ..... Chopin. MR. R. WENNING.
4. Violin..... { a "Cavatina" ..... } Raff. b "Pizzicati" ..... } Delibes. HERR CARL WALTHER.
5. Duet ..... "Gruss" ..... Mendelssohn. MRS. BAUER AND HERR KAUFMANN.
6. Violin ..... "Paraphrase" ..... Bellini. HERR CARL WALTHER.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION:—

Reserved Front Seats ..... Rs. 3 each.
Reserved Second Seats ..... " 2 "
Unreserved ..... " 1 "

Can be had from Messrs. ROSE & Co.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"...	Wm. Frame.	3,239	11th April.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, has Berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1893.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12.
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

GENTLEMEN are INVITED to TASTE these WINES by Messrs. WACE, CORFIELD and Co. at their Offices, 17, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd inst., between 3 o'clock and 5 P.M.

Bombay, 17th March, 1893.

NOTICE.

MR. A MORESCHI has retired from our Firm from this date and the BUSINESS will be henceforth carried on by Mr F GRAEFFE, under the same name, and he will receive all outstandings owed to the Firm and pay all debts owing by the firm.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE, Photographers and Enlargers.

Bombay, March 17th, 1893.

DHOBEE'S ITCH CURED!

BY a few applications of HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE this annoying Disorder disappears as if by magic. As. 6 only.

MADON, SONS & Co., 23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROCLAMATION OF SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY BY THE RECEIVER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 516 OF 1890.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA, of Bombay, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, and the said HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA, also of Bombay, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan, at present undergoing a term of imprisonment in the District Prison at Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

EBRAHIM HAJEE JACKERIA, of Bombay, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memon Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

AND

Suit No. 711 of 1889.

EBRAHIM HAJEE JACKERIA, of Bombay, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memon Mohulla, in the Island of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA and HAJEE ADAM ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Memon Mohulla, in the Island of Bombay, and carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of HAJEE ABDUL LATIFF BALLADINA ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suits, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1892, it was ordered, among other things, that Hajee Abdul Latiff Balladina and Hajee Adam Hajee Abdul Latiff Balladina, in the said Decree mentioned should pay to Ebrahim Hajee Jackoria also in the said Decree mentioned the sum of Rupees 1,87,333-11-7 for balance of principal, and Rupees 51,057-3-5 for balance of interest up to the 18th day of July, 1892, aggregating in all Rupees 2,08,390-14-0, and that in default of payment of such amount with further interest on Rupees 1,87,333-11-7 at nine per cent. per annum from the said 18th day of July, 1892, until payment within 3 months from the said 18th day of July 1892, the properties referred to in the said decree should be sold and the net proceeds applied towards the payment and satisfaction of the said amount.

And whereas by an order made in the said Suits on the 24th day of November, 1892, it was ordered among other things that the Receiver appointed herein should be and he was thereby authorized to sell by Public Auction the properties directed to be sold by the said Decree.

Now it is Proclaimed and Notified that on Tuesday the 28th day of April, 1893, at the hour of Eleven in the Forenoon the Receiver will in pursuance of the directions contained in the said decree and order put up for sale by Public Auction in his office on the First Floor of Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to the highest bidder the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Hajee Abdul Latiff Balladina, Hajee Adam Abdul Latiff Balladina, and Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria in the following lands and premises being (with others) the lands and premises referred to in the said decree and order, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sewree in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 14,750 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the late Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdul Kurrim, on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Dhunjeebhai Wadia, on or towards the East by Private Road leading to Jookeria Bunder, and on or towards the West by the property of Narrayen Wassoodev, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, old No. 744, new No 12737 and new survey No. 2236.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground with the messuage, tenement, buildings, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, with all the trees, gardens, plants, shrubs, &c., situate, lying, and being at or near Sewree Road in the Town of Bombay containing by admeasurement 10,122 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a Road, and on or towards the South by the land belonging to H. Cleveland.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, and premises erected and standing thereon with the steam engines, boilers and machinery fitted thereon, situate, lying, and being at Worlee in the Town of Bombay in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3150 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13226 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and W at by a road, on or towards the East by Cleveland Road, and on or towards the South by the land belonging to H. Cleveland.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, and premises erected and standing thereon, with the steam engines, boilers and machinery fitted thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee in the Town of Bombay in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7200 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A 3235 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and West by Cleveland Road, and on or towards the North by a Road, and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Mr. Cleveland.

SIXTHLY.—All that the undivided three-fourths share in Inam village Purpra, Taluka Panvel, situate in the District of Panvell, in the Kolaba Zilla, and which said land, hereditaments and premises are more particularly described in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd March, 1888, and made between Kazee Ahmed vullud Kazee Macomed Shriff and several others of the one part and Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina of the other part, and registered on the 30th June, 1888, in the Sub-Registrar's Office at Bombay, being No. 84 A at pages 279 to 289 of volume 63 of Book No. 1.

SEVENTHLY.—All that and those several pieces or parcels of land or ground and butty fields, situate at Salsette, in the village of Kirole, Parish, in the Zilla of Thana, more particularly described in the said Indenture referred to in the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 23rd March, 1888, and made between Pemajee Purshotam and his wife Mongibai of the one part and Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina of the other part, and registered on the 5th June, 1888, in the Sub-Registrar's Office at Bombay being No. 85 A at pages 312 to 320 Volume 63 of Book No. 1.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, (now in liquidation) claim that there is now due and owing from the said Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina to the said Bank the sum of Rs. 4,31,185-2-7 or thereabouts upon the security of the Title Deeds of the properties hereinbefore fourthly and fifthly described deposited with the said Bank as part of the premises comprised therein, and out of this sum the sum of Rs. 1,61,193-6-0 or thereabouts is due at foot of a Decree for foreclosure of the said properties, fourthly and fifthly described, dated the 11th day of October, 1892, and made between the said Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina of the one part and The New Oriental Bank Corporation Limited, of the other part, and the said properties fourthly and fifthly described will be sold subject to such claim. The sale will be conducted by me, and, unless the same be settled by the Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Receiver or to Messrs. Khaitsey and Kanga, Attorneys for the Defendants in the first abovenamed suit and for the Plaintiffs in the second abovenamed suit at their Chambers in the New Oriental Buildings, Fort,—Dated this 15th Day of March, 1893.

MANECKJI DHANJIBHAI SETHNA, Receiver.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,

ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

GRAND OPENING DAY, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 18TH, OF

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC

AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT, MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION AND WAX-WORKS,

Which has just furnished A SEASON OF 15 WEEKS IN CALCUTTA, Is now on Tour through India, and *en route* for THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO.

Originality, Versatility and Refinement.

Open Daily from 10 Morning till 10 Evening.

The above place has been refitted and decorated AS A NOVELTY MUSEUM.

In which may be seen THE GREAT CENTENNIAL CITY, THE AMERICAN TRADESMAN'S VISION, THE GRAND CYCLORAMA, GITANA, THE GIPSY QUEEN.

FORETELLER, PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE.

A CARD.—Mdme Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY, by which visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS or WIVES.

Polite Ushers in attendance, Piano Recitals at intervals.

Prices of Admission as follows:—

WEEK DAYS.

General Reception, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., 8 annas.
Grand Fashionable Reception, 6 to 7-30 p.m., Rs. 1.
General Reception, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.
Children under 12 years half-price.
Tram pass the door. See future Advertisements.

EVE'S BOWER OPEN EVERY EVENING.

A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.

Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.

Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., will be CLOSED for BUSINESS on TUESDAY, 21st Instant, this day being a HOLIDAY under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 17th March, 1893.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDE BURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities the produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Homegrown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15. Special Terms to Messes. Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO., SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES.

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac *
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac * * *
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy * * * O P
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.

FROM Rs. 16 TO Rs. 120 PER DOZ.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co's ...	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co's ...	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co's ...	Very Fine Old Scotch ****
David Smith & Co.'s ...	Very Fine Old Scotch *****
Gonne, Croft & Co.'s ...	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

FROM Rs. 22 TO Rs. 24 PER DOZ.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s.....	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s.....	Fruity Port.
Croft & Co.'s.....	Superior White Port.
Stanley & Grimm's.....	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's.....	Tawny Port, rich.

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 48 PER DOZ.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's.....	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reservee.

FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 64 PER DOZ.

RETAIL AGENTS:

MESSRS. DENISON & Co., 32, HUMMUM STREET.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

OUT-STATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

RETAIL AGENTS:—MESSRS. DENISON AND Co., 33, Hummum Stree.

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS; OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY BANK, BANK STREET.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES

The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Ellison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.

Estimates furnished and the erection of Installations undertaken. Terms on application.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

TELEPHONES

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY

ZODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MERCHER STREETS, FORT.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1893, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from the dealers, hatchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, &c., for 12 months, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894 and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Esplanade Road Fish Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or middle under the eaves of the market, also collecting fees for weighing goods at the sales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, viz., from 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894 and license fees from Furkiras and Cummattees, the Delisle Road Sheep Market, etc., for 12 months, from 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co

Bombay, March 18, 1893

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co., BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 month notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

ITALIAN FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period, granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Pensions arranged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ARNOLD VAN ANDEL, Esq., (Messrs. Andrew Mende & Co.)
HERBERT DIXON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

3	per Cent. per Annum for	3	Months.
3½	"	" 4	"
4	"	" 5	"
4½	"	" 6	"

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 18th, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON, Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....	$1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. J. READ, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOPE, Esq., (Messrs. C. P. Hoss & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4 per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. Their is absolutely no remedy that is equal to it in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 13.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders for me, particularly the last. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, I have not possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit St. Bartholomew's Hospital has been conferred on the sufferer by this operation the only means of relief is the use of these lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY.

"I never dare begin the 5th, Mr. Hill, as my supply (I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges)—they are worth their weight in gold.—I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges are unrivalled ready for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and are in Boxes by 1s. 1½d.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS.....	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.....	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., MADRAS.

N. B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure

ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants me in administration of this remedy in the severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day."

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives as a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following exercises. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in this low condition of the general health which is induced by over work, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength giving. As a tonic to convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd grc Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the Tres Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT).

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIO GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND AL

...NK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

...hares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 25	Rs
20,000	500	500	9 pr. ct.	1,051½
60,000	200	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
10,000	500	all		940
100,000	100	all	5 pr. ct.	110
40,000	425	425	7 pr. ct.	450
80,000	$125	all	61 5 pr. ct.	43
40,000	425	$124	6 pr. ct.	197

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
{	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	75	190
	500	50	50	12	40
	4,000	100	100	10	90
	6,625	200	185	18	42
	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
	600	2 500	2,000	75	1,100
	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,328
	500	375	625	67½	1075
	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	530
	1,000	500	800	Rs. 25	865
	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
	1,000		600	5 pr. ct.	385
	500	500	800	3 pr. ct.	530
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	730
	4,000	700		12½	655
	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 30	465
	5,688	100	100	50	440
	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	430
	1,000	1,000	1 000	50	730
	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	705
	700	500	500	40	660
	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	675
	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,200
	900	500	500	...	630
	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,070
	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
	940	500	500	Nil	450
	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
	2,250	250	250	12½	215
	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	895
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x
	750	1,000	1,000	30	600
	400	250	250	Nil	7.0
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545
	5,000	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
	845	1,000	1,000	35	630
	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	9874
	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
	4,000	1,000	1 000	Rs 70	1,550
	4,000	0	250	6	1532
	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,870
	4,50	108	100	12 pr. ct.	105
	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	675
	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	466
	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
	600	1,000	1,000	It 20	1,010
	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1.
	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,325
	750	4,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	540
	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
	1,212	250	250	12½	315
	1,380	250	250	12½	220
	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	330
	475	500	500	Rs. 15	492½
	90	1,000	1,00	50	620
	900	50	900	15	500
	550	R,000	1,000	25	570
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	685
	900	1,000	1,000	...	605

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,53	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	495
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	½ per ct.	300
Bombay Limited	900	1,000	1,000	25	610
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	370
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	225nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,110
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	1,025
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	655
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 30	465
Dawd Mills Co. Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	430
Dhun Mills	1,000	1 000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	705
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	675
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	630
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,070
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Jaffer Alli	940	500	500	Nil	450
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Bahoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	895
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x
Khandelgi	750	1,000	1,000	30	600
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.0
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545
Lenoid	5,000	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg.	845	1,000	1,000	35	630
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	9874
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,40	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1 000	Rs 70	1,550
Manockjee Petit	4,000	0	250	6	1532
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,870
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,50	108	100	12 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	466
Pearl Cotton Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	It 20	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1.
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,325
Soonderdas	750	4,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta Industrial	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	330
Swadeshi Mill	475	500	500	Rs. 15	492½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	90	1,000	1,00	50	620
Venkshanker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	50	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	R,000	1,000	25	570
Western India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	685
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	605

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	16-3-6
Carolus	"	220
Mexican Dollars	"	223
Five Franc Pieces Gold	"	322
Bar Silver	"	105-7-6
Gold Leaf	"	26 nom.
Bar Gold, English	"	26-3
Bar Australian	"	26
Bar Bombay	"	25-15
Bar Pekin	"	25-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c

Four per cent	105 3-8
Four-and-a-half per cent	104
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	117
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	101½
New Loan	105

EXCHANGE

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 2 9-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16 l.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight	1s. 2 9 l.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 2 21-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 2 23-32d.
Do. Credits	3 Do. do.	1s. 2 29-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 2 29-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 2 l.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 2 13-16d.
On Marseilles	3 Do. do.	1s½d
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s¾d
Do.	At sight	100 1-32
Calcutta	60 days	do. 99½
Do.	At sight	100 1-16
Madras	30 days	do. 99½
Do.	60 days	do 218

THERMOMETER READINGS

THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 16.

4 p.m.	79·8

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

8 a.m.	75·2
10 a.m.	81·8
Noon	87·4
4 p.m.	83·6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5 p. m.
Music at the Esplanade Baudstand, 5-45 p.m.
The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi New High School, Fort, 5 p.m.
Aryan Social Union Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 6 p.m.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institution, Athletic Sports and Presentation of Badges to the Principal.
Royal Polytechnic and Palace of Amusement, Albert Buildings.
Bombay Light Horse Camp, Inspection by General Budgen, Santa Cruz.
Bombay Sailing Association, First Competition.
Bombay Cycling Club Meet, Fire Station, Gowalia Tank Road, 6-30 a. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—St. Herbert (s), from Cardiff; and Falsham (s), Batoum.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Chindwara (s), for Calcutta, &c.; and Braunfels (s), Hamburg, &c.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Friday next.

THE BISHOP AT ST. PETER'S.—The Lord Bishop will preach at St. Peter's, Mazagon, next Sunday, at 6 p.m., choral evensong.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rajapuri and Brahamani entered the dock on Thursday, and the s. s. Kavery left it on Thursday, and the s. s. Brindisi and Zulu yesterday.

HERR WALTHER'S CONCERT.—Herr Carl Walther has arranged for a concert to be given, in the Town Hall, next Thursday evening. The programme, a particularly attractive one, is given in another column.

THE UNIVERSITY CLOCK.—The University Clock having been in operation for ten-and-a-half years, is now undergoing some necessary repairs, which will be executed by Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter, with as little delay and public inconvenience as possible.

A MISSING GIRL.—Koodrat Imambux, residing at Old Nagpada, reported to the police, on Thursday morning, that his daughter Mariam, aged fourteen years, left his house, on the 13th instant, and has not since been heard of. She had no ornaments on her person. She is a married woman, her husband being at his native country.

MISSION AT ST. ANNE'S, BYCULLA.—A mission will be given by the Rev. Fr. Wallrath, S. J., at St. Anne's, Byculla, commencing to-day, at 6-30 p.m., concluding on Easter Sunday, at 6 p.m. There are to be two sermons daily, on Sundays at 8 a.m. and at 6 p.m., on week-days at 6-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. Th. Dalhoff, S. J., is to preside at the beginning of the mission evening.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Victoria Gardens the following programme, at 5 p.m.:—

Overture	La Sirene ... Auber.
Selection	La Vie Parisienne ... Offenbach.
Selection	The Gondoliers ... Sullivan.
Quadrille	Potpourri ... Strauss.
Valse	Under the Lime Trees ... Gung'l.
Galop	Otto ... Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ANNIVERSARY.—The nineteenth anniversary of the Bombay, Arya Samaj will be celebrated in the Samaj Mandir, situated behind the Girgaum Police Court, as follows:—To-day at 8 p.m. Mr. Anna Martand Joshi will deliver a Harikirtan on the benefit by cattle protection. To-morrow, Sunday, at 8 a.m., the usual Yajna or homa ny will be performed, and at 6-30 p.m., after the annual report there will be a lecture on "whether Vedas allow animal sacrifices or not." The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE MURDER AT MATOONGA.—The adjourned inquest touching the death of a Hindu girl, Radhee, aged nine years, who was supposed to have been murdered by Rama Luxman, at Matoonga, on the 31st of January last, was resumed yesterday afternoon, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner. The deceased was murdered for the sake of her ornaments, valued at Rs. 6 only. The Coroner summed up the evidence at some length, and the jury returned a verdict of murder against Rama Luxman, who is still at large.

THEFT AT THE BYCULLA CLUB.—J. da Silva, steward of the Byculla Club, residing on the premises, reported to the police the theft of ninety-eight pieces of silver plate, consisting of one large milk-jug, one tea-pot, one small cream-jug, and spoons, forks, and knives, valued at Rs. 147. The steward is unable to say how or when the property was stolen, as he only came to know about it on the 10th instant, when he took stock. The articles stolen were in charge of two waiters, named Mahomed and Shaikh Amir, but they are not suspected by the steward. The police are making inquiries in the matter.

THE ARYA BRAHMA SANSAD.—The annual social gathering, in connection with the "Arya Brahma Sansad," will be held in the premises of the Sansad in the temple of Shri Balaji, near Bhuleshwar, under the presidency of Mr. Babu Ramchandra Pleader, to-morrow, after 4 p.m., that being the Hindoo New Year's Day. On that occasion the report of the operations of the Sansad in the previous year will be read and the prizes to the successful students of the Vedic School, established under the auspices of the Sansad will be awarded. Time permitting Ved Murti Ram Bhawoo Shastri Punarkar of Shahapur will address the assemblage on Vedantic Philosophy.

STABBING A FRUIT-SELLER.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, yesterday, Inspector Gray charged Bhagoo Kondaji, a fruit-seller, residing at Chinch Bunder, with causing hurt to Parsoo Ganoo, another fruit-seller, by means of a table knife on the 10th instant, at the Sholapore Road. The accused believed that the fine inflicted upon him a few days ago, was chiefly through the instrumentality of the complainant, and hence he bore grudge against him. A man, named Rajaram Luxumon, who was passing along the road, saw the accused stab the complainant. He at once reported the matter to the police sepoy doing duty at a little distance from the place, and got the accused arrested, with the knife in his hand. The complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the wound, which was an inch and-a-half long, but only skin deep, was dressed. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 40.

A TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.—Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, our enterprising townsman, is about to proceed on his third tour round the world, and starts early by the B. I. Steamer Kapurthala. Mr. Kothari expects to find in Bombay two routes, the first from Bombay to China and Japan *via* Colombo. The traveller goes from Bombay to Vancouver Island, via China and Japan. From thence he travels to the icy regions of Alaska, North America, and thence through Canada and Chicago to Halifax. Thence to Liverpool, and he will return to India, *via* Paris, Strasbourgh, Vienna, Buda Pesth, Belgrade, Constantinople, Athens, and Alexandria. Our readers will no doubt remember the accounts we gave in 1889-90 of Mr. Kothari's former journeys round the world, when he travelled as far as North Cape in Norway and as far south as 60° Cape of Good Hope. The incidents of travel were published in the form of a diary and an account of the second voyage in the form of letters which appeared in this journal. We wish the indefatigable traveller every success, and we feel sure our readers will join us in this, and in the hope that he may return to us with strength unimpaired and mind enlarged by his varied experience.—*Sind Gazette.*

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

DR. THOMAS BLANNY held an inquest, yesterday, at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadur, touching the death of Raoji Luximon, aged forty-five years. The deceased was a porter doing duty at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadur, and was run over by a goods-train near the station while he was shunting some of the waggons into a siding, at midnight, of the 16th instant. He was killed on the spot. The Coroner recorded the following evidence:—

Bhiwa, widow of the deceased, said that her husband was a railway porter doing duty at the Dadur Station of the G. I. P. Railway. For the last twenty years he was in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, and for the last six years was doing duty at the Dadur Station. He could see and hear well, and was not lame. He always enjoyed good health. He left home to attend to his work on Tuesday, at 5 p. m. He was then quite well. At midnight, a policeman took her to the Dadur Station and showed her the dead body of the deceased, which was lying outside the eastern rails. It was much mangled, but the face could be identified. The deceased was not addicted to drink or to the use of any narcotic.

Paul Pereira, Assistant Station-Master at the Dadur Station of the G. I. P. Railway, deposed that at 12-29 a. m., yesterday, "No. 1, down goods" arrived in the yard. The engine was unhooked, and it ran into the siding. It was there attached to five wagons. It then went on the down line with the wagons. On the down line there were two loaded waggons fly-shunted on the train. Three empty wagons were then fly-shunted into the siding, and the deceased asked the cabin man to set the points for the line. As the deceased was backing the engine by a green lamp hand-signal to allow the engine to be coupled to the train, "No. 152 up goods" arrived from Mahoonga, although the signals were against it. It ran over the deceased, killing him on the spot.

The inquest was, at this stage, adjourned until to-day, Saturday.

The Empire Music Hall has paid a dividend of seventy per cent. though the year was not considered a good one.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Fassington Road, London, England.

MEETING OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

SPEECH BY THE HON. MR. BIRDWOOD.

THE following is the full text of the speech delivered at the annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society and the Bombay Tract and Book Society, reported in our edition of yesterday, by the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, who said:—I should like, with your permission, to vary the order of our proceedings this evening from that usually adopted at our annual meeting. It has been the practice for the last few years for the chairman to deliver an address more or less formal, and generally not a very long one, at the close of the proceedings; and he takes the opportunity of summing up the results of the year's work done by the two societies, as set forth in their reports. Well, I should prefer, on the present occasion, to open the discussion on our reports by a few remarks, instead of speaking at the close of the meeting, and this for two reasons: The first is that I am no longer a permanent resident of Bombay. My present duties keep me in other places for the greater part of the year; and even when I am in Bombay, I do not always find it possible to attend the monthly meetings of the two societies. I am in no better position, therefore, than any member of the general community who does not belong to either committee for commenting on the labour of the two committees. I think it will be more instructive and interesting that any comments on the report should come from speakers who are thoroughly familiar with all details of the work that has been done and who have consented to move or second the several propositions that must come before us. My second reason for wishing to alter the procedure is this: I have said that the chairman's address at the close of the meeting is not generally a long one; but however short it may be, I fear the knowledge that there is to be some sort of summing-up of the reports by the chairman has sometimes the effect of inducing the previous speakers to cut short their remarks unduly. Now, it is very desirable that the meeting should hear all that speakers specially competent to deal with the subject in hand have to say regarding it, and I think, therefore, it will have a salutary effect on the whole discussion if the chairman speaks at the beginning, instead of at the close of the meeting, and if seeing that the time of the meeting is limited, he makes his own speech as short as possible! I will refrain therefore, from offering any comments myself on the two reports which will be read to you immediately; and I think we may all rely on the gentlemen who are to move the adoption of those reports to refer to all matters which demand special consideration. But before I sit down I should like to draw your attention to some very cheering facts in connection with the work of the Bible and other Christian Society, which are not referred to in our local reports and may not be known to all here present; but which it will be well for us at this meeting to be reminded of. These facts are set forth in the address delivered by the Earl of Harrowby at the last anniversary meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society and relate to the operations of the Society during the year 1891. Well, these are the facts, and I will content myself with little more than a bare enumeration of them. In 1892 the Bible Society spent every farthing of money received in the year in producing new copies of the Bible or portions of it. In this way the large sum of £117,000 was spent during the year. The number of books produced exceeded by 62,000 the number produced in the preceding year, and by 1,050,000 the number produced in 1890. Close upon four millions of copies were circulated throughout the world. During the year seventy versions of translations, in almost as many languages, were under consideration, the total number of translations the Society has now put before the world being 300. Lord Harrowby, in his address to the Society, said: "Your translation work is now the marvel of Europe, which is only just becoming aware of it. We read in the leading French journals how it startled the *savants* of Paris, a year or two ago, at the great exhibition, where your versions in so many tongues were fully exhibited, that the people of Paris and all the various nationalities there assembled were forced to think, when they saw what the Bible Society had done." Coming now to the number of copies sold in different European countries during the year, we find that France took 20,000 more copies than in the previous year, the total number taken having been 146,000. Belgium took 3,000 more than in the previous year. Italy, which had long been closed to us by Roman Catholic intolerance, now permits, the total number taken in the year being 166,000 copies, and the agent of the Society tells us that "no book is not more widely circulated in Italy than the "Book of Life." Four years ago the report from Spain presented nothing very cheering. But in 1891, 64,000 copies of the Bible were circulated. The press in Spain has become interested in the admirable work done by the Society, and comments favourably on it, and even in the Chamber of Deputies one of the ministers has declared that "the Government sees nothing censurable in the publicity which is being given to the Society." Again, Austria-Hungary has taken 22,000 copies more than in the preceding year, the total number taken being 65,000 copies. From Greece also an encouraging report has been received; while in Russia, more than half-a-million copies were disposed of. Lord Harrowby says:—"We have the support of many of the leading authorities in the country, and in Siberia the Inspector-General of Prisons has given his particular thanks for the Bible work we are doing amongst the State prisoners, 11,000 having been placed in their hands last year." He adds "the Jews also took 20,000 copies in the same period, while the Russian soldiers continued, as in former years, to be everywhere among our best customers." I have read enough to show you with what extraordinary zeal and success the work of the Society is carried on in Europe. The record is well calculated to stimulate our efforts here in connection with the two kindred societies at whose invitation we are now assembled. I will not, for the reasons already stated, trespass longer on your time; but will now call upon the Rev. Mr. Gray to read the report of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of the chairman's remarks, the Rev. Mr. Greig read the report of the Bible Society which was published in our yesterday's issue.

The Rev. Mr. Hume, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the useful and good work done by the Society. To be useful to the people, he remarked, was a part of the Society's work. He referred to the spiritual advantage that a Christian man and woman could obtain from the use of the Bible. He pointed out how very much the people in the villages about Ahmednagar liked the Bible and short pithy proverbs in books. There was no preacher, no pastor, and no teacher in those villages and the Native Christians, therefore, derived their knowledge of Christianity from the Marathi circulation of the vernacular Bible. Spiritual life was quickened by the use of the Bible, which was eagerly read by the people in those villages who had become fully convinced of the doctrines and wished to be further enlightened regarding some of the passages they had read in the different chapters. He concluded by saying that the Bible was for the spiritual nourishment of the non-Christian.

The Rev. H. Bowman, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, remarked that he had been a child only five months old in Bombay—(laughter)—and so he was perhaps not qualified to speak upon the working of the Society, and, therefore, as the chairman had said, he would only speak of what he knew from his own experience. He had had the pleasure of seeing the work done in Rangoon and Calcutta. He believed there was a good field for the propagation of the Gospel in Uganda, where the Roman Catholics had only been giving the natives of that country beads and medals. The Society was giving to the world every sixty seconds of the day and night five copies of the Bible. He considered that that was a miracle in itself, and, in alluding to the progress of the Gospel in this country, said the book was carrying the Word of God in many a place where the minister could not always go, and as it was giving to the starving heathen the word of life, the Society was worthy of the utmost support.

Dr. D. MacDonald, in proposing the office-bearers for the ensuing year, whose names were published in our yesterday's issue, said that he wished to refer to one name which had not been mentioned in the resolution. It was the name of Mr. DaCunha who had been so long and so faithfully associated with the good work of the Society. They were very grateful to Mr. DaCunha for his very long and faithful services to the Society.

Mr. F. J. Clark then read the annual report of the Tract and Book Society, of which the following is an abstract:—

The past year has been in many respects a time of difficulty, but the committee have much cause for thankfulness notwithstanding. The year has been one of activity in both departments of the Society's work and the issues of books, both those imported from home and those published locally, have been above the average. It is satisfactory to find that the Society is maintaining its ground so well. A serious loss to the Society occurred about the middle of the year in the departure, on furlough, of the Rev. J. E. Abbott, who, for many years, had held the office of Vernacular Secretary with great advantage to the Society. The committee would take this opportunity of tendering their very hearty thanks to Mr. Abbott for his able and valuable assistance in the important work of selecting and preparing manuscripts for publication. In the Rev. A. Mainwaring the committee have found a most energetic and valuable successor in this office. The total sales during 1892 were slightly larger than in the previous year and considerably above the average. They amounted to Rs. 30,650-0-4, there being a large increase in imported books, but a somewhat serious decrease under fancy goods. That the sales have been so well maintained is a source of thankfulness to the committee, for the difficulties that have had to be met have been unusually great. The main source of anxiety has been of course the continual reduction in the sterling value of the rupee. This affects the Society in two ways; customers are compelled to keep their expenditure as low as possible and the Society is obliged to remit a larger number of rupees to pay for its imports. Our remittances to the home publishers during the year cost us Rs. 2,613-13-7 more than would have been the case had the average rate of 1892 been available. Extreme care is exercised in the preparation of orders, and the depot is now well supplied with a moderate stock of saleable books. There is a heavy decrease in the receipts by sale of the Society's publications, but this is accounted for by the fact that there were an unusually large number of bills outstanding at the close of the year, the increase in the outstandings fully explaining the difference in the receipts. Despite the offer of substantial bonuses for MSS. and translations, our publications in 1892 show a large decrease due to the very great difficulty experienced in securing work suitable for publication. In this connection the following synopsis of some remarks made in an open letter addressed by the Secretary, Christian Literature Society of India, to the recent Decennial Conference, is of much interest:—In years past the entire work of producing and circulating literature was carried on by each Mission for itself at great cost and inevitable waste, but since the Tract and Book Societies were formed with the object of economising the time, labour, and money of the different societies and their agents, the assistance given by the Missionary Societies appears to be steadily diminishing The production of manuscripts, either original or translated, clearly falls to the lands of the Missionaries connected with the Missionary Societies in the country. They alone know the language and can enter into the ideas and feelings of the people among whom they labour. It is greatly to be desired that the Societies at home should strengthen the hands of Missionaries so as to leave time for such work, and in some cases even relieve any engaged in an arduous and necessary literary work from some other portion of his labours. With regard to the Bombay Tract and Book Society, it is a remarkable fact that, though money is available for the work of printing and publishing new works, it has been found difficult to make use of it, for the necessary manuscripts are not forthcoming, although every inducement is offered to authors and translators. During the year under report, thirty-one Tracts and Books (twenty-three of which were new works and eight reprints), of an average of forty-two pages each, were published during the year as against forty-nine Tracts and Books in 1891, with an average of thirty-six pages each. The total number of pages was three millions, and-a-quarter, a figure rather less than the average for the past ten years. Among the more important works were the following:—

The Life of an Old Armchair	12mo.	128 pp. 1,000 copies.
Words of Comfort in Sickness	16mo.	133 „ 1,000 „
Hymns in Marathi Metres	32mo,	151 „ 5,000 „
Comparison of Hinduism and Christianity	12mo.	95 „ 1,000 „

The Society's almanacs in Marathi and Guzerati (48 pp., 8vo., 10,000 and 7,000 copies respectively) were published as usual and met with a good sale. In addition to the Society's own publications 167,200 leaflets of four pages each were printed and distributed on behalf of the Children's Special Service Mission. The issues of Tracts and Books almost reached the very large total of last year, being considerably above the average, 4,47,178 copies, including the C. S. S. M. leaflets, have left our hands for distribution as against 4,64,296 in 1891. The Religious Tract Society of London have this year as in the past been most generous in their assistance and our very hearty thanks are due to them for their kindly aid. The total value of the grants made to us was £400 made up as follows:—Money grant, £250; Tracts for gratuitous distribution, £25; and printing paper, £125-12-6. The following grants were made by the Society during the year:—Y. M. C. A., Bombay, odd back numbers of periodicals for distribution among sailors and hospitals, Rs. 187-9; Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, Kamptee, shop-worn books, Rs. 50; and Y. M. C. A. Library, Poona, shop-worn books, Rs. 50. In addition to the above, specimen copies of new publications to the value of about Rs. 100 were issued free to all Missionaries dealing with the Society. There was a disappointing decrease in the amount subscribed locally towards the vernacular work of the Society. The total was Rs. 596-1-10 as against Rs. 836-7-0 in the previous year. This was due to the payment of the special donations in 1891 and to a serious reduction, aggregating about Rs. 150, in the amounts collected by the churches in 1892. The assistance which the Society renders to the churches in their Mission work is very great, and the committee would represent to Missionaries generally the Society's need of their support in the matter of church collections. The small sums which the Native Churches are able to collect when taken together make a very appreciable difference on the income from this source, and the committee beg that it may be kept in view.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, in proposing the adoption of the report, said that it was a pity that the Society should take a second place besides the greater Society—the Bible Society—with which it was associated that evening as it had been associated in the good work during many years. There were always two kinds of work. One always looked better in the report than in reality and the another kind of work was which was always better in reality than in the report. In the report of the Society there was no exaggeration of the Society's works. No attempt was made to make it look greater than it was. It was stated that notwithstanding the difficulties of the past the Society had been able to maintain its work up to the usual level. There was nothing startling in connection with the report. The Society had been maintaining its efficiency. The publications of the Society acted as interpreters of the Word of God, and that without the Society it would be impossible to carry on the Mission work of the world. It had maintained its efficiency and so represented an agency for doing good for which every true Christian should feel thankful. The tracts had done much to assist the ministers and workers throughout the country, and, therefore, it was gratifying for him to see that there had been an increase in the importations of standard Christian literature, and in that respect the Society had been able to present a very good report. Having alluded to other matters set forth in the report, the speaker remarked that it was a discreditable fact that the local contributions had been so small, and thought it was a misfortune for the Christian residents of a city that they did not identify itself with this Society, and hoped that in ensuing years the community would not allow the Secretary to announce that the contributions had only amounted to some Rs. 500 or Rs. 600. In conclusion the speaker pointed out how the work of translation could be taken up by the Native Christians who in it had a wide field before them.

The Rev. W. Y. Fullerton seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. Gardiner proposed and Mr. Harry Brewin seconded the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. L. Robertson moved a vote of thanks to the chairman which was carried with acclamation.

The singing of hymns terminated the proceedings.

A LUNATIC CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

BEFORE Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, a West Indian, named A. F. Gregory, was brought up on remand to answer a charge of cheating, preferred against him by T. W. Krishnaswamy, a resident of Madras, at present, residing at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The accused was further charged with cheating one V. N. Senapathy Moorlidhar, a Government pensioner, and a resident of Secunderabad, now residing in Portuguese Church Street, Girgaum. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns.

On the 16th instant when the case was heard, the Magistrate suspected that the accused's state of mind was not sound, and his Worship had thereupon ordered him to be examined by the Police Surgeon.

Dr. Sydney Smith, being called and examined by the Magistrate yesterday, said that he had personally examined the accused A. F. Gregory, and found that he is of unsound mind, a proper person to be taken charge of, and detained in care and treatment. The doctor formed this opinion on the following grounds:—(1) That the accused would not answer questions put to him; (2) he rambled in his speech; (3) he talked all kinds of nonsense; (4) went about naked; (5) tore up his clothing; and (6) he was melancholy, sleepless, and crouched on the ground. The Police Surgeon was further of opinion that the accused was unable to make his defence.

Upon the above evidence the Magistrate again remanded the case to enable his Worship to apply to Government for the necessary orders for the accused's removal to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be a race to-day open to all Association boats. The following boats are entered for this race:—

Dove, entered by Mr. M. C. Turner.
Janetta, entered by Lt. A. Walpole.
Fairie, entered by Capt. D. Paget

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

YOUTH'S AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., 13, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MATCHLESS CEYLON TEAS.—Fresh consignment of high flavoured TEAS, at Re. 1 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN LL. B. will TEACH in any School or Private Family on most Moderate Terms.—Apply, stating terms and particulars, to "V. S. B.," care of this Office.

PIANO FOR SALE.—Schiedmayer Square, imported by Soundy, two years in use, in perfect order. Price Rs. 550. Apply Colonel WILSON, Malabar Hill.

BONA FIDE Auction Sale of Mr. W. H. Gribbin's valuable furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

AT CRAWFORD'S Auction on MONDAY, English built victoria, pair of strong bay Walers, 14-2 and English double harness, property of L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq.

TO LET.—Airy and Comfortable BUNGALOW, at Cumbala Hill, near Dr. R. N. Khory. Rent Rs. 75 per month. For long lease special terms. Apply sharp to N. B. DANTRA, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—An UPPER STOREYED BUNGALOW, in Nesbit Road, Mazagon, from April next. Apply to Mr. EDULJI RUSTAMJEE REPORTER, Indo-China Mill Office, Rampart Row.

BUNGALOW, TO LET, FURNISHED, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, for April, May and June, healthy and cool. Rent Moderate. Apply to No. "32," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill. Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

TO LET, at Mount Abu, a large FURNISHED BUNGALOW, Drawing, Dining, Office and 3 Sets of Bed-Rooms. For particulars apply to Mr. D. N. MODY, Abu.

PEARSE'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.—Notwithstanding the increasing demand for this very fine Spirit, which holds its position in Public Favour, we have made a further reduction in the Wholesale Price, and are now selling for Rs. 20 a Dozen. Per bottle Re. 1-12. Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALL OUR ORGANS, WATCHES and other goods can be EXCHANGED within one month if not approved. No other Firm allows this in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, about the 1st Proximo, for 3 months, a 1st Class Certificated MARINE ENGINEER. Applications to be with Engineer, PORT TRUST, by 24th instant.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z." care of this Office.

PIANISTE.—WANTED, Lady or Gentleman who plays with or without Music. Apply Mr. LINGARD, Polytechnic, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

WANTED, A PARTNER, with Rs. 40,000, for a well-managed LUCRATIVE BUSINESS in a NATIVE STATE. For particulars apply at once personally or through an Agent to "Mr. I." at present residing with Mr. Harischandra A. Kamat, Topiwalla's Bungalow, opposite Dr. Kunte's Dispensary, Girgaum Back Road.

SECRETARY.—A Barrister and Graduate of Cambridge University desires post as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Native Nobleman or Gentleman or as TUTOR. Address "BAR," care of this Office.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORTS.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 17.

THERE has been a good deal more doing in Cotton on some days during the past week than of late, especially for local spinners' account; but prices have receded almost daily in sympathy with the course of the New York and Liverpool markets. The increase in arrivals of our new crop this season compared with last has now become reduced to 62,000 bales. Wheat has been in but slight enquiry for export, and is unchanged in value; while Seeds, with the exception of a much improved demand on one day, have been taken to only a moderate amount by shippers. Rates of Exchange have fluctuated to the extent of 1-16d., and close this evening that much lower than last Friday evening's quotations both for Bank and private paper. Government Paper, after advancing ¼ per cent. in Fours is now 1-16 per cent. higher than it was a week ago. Freights have been very dull, with cargo badly wanted for loading steamers, and relets pressingly offered for most ports. Business in the Import market has been upon a rather smaller scale, but prices generally have been steady when not firm.

MONEY.—An increase of 5¾ lakhs in the Presidency Banks' Cash Balance last week, as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, and making the Balance stand at 157¼ lakhs, indicated but little actual change in the position of the trade demand as compared with the state of things in the week preceding, though it showed that the current had been running, albeit with little force, the other way. The principal change in the items given in the Return was in Loans, which had diminished to the extent of 13½ lakhs, while in Bills Discounted there had been a slight decrease; but, on the other hand, withdrawals to the amount of 7½ lakhs had taken place from Private Deposits, which reduced the net falling off in trade requirements to about 6¾ lakhs, compared with an increase of some 7½ lakhs in the previous week. There had been some addition to Government Deposits at the Banks branches; but this was partly counterbalanced by withdrawals from the head office. The minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 5 per cent.; and in the open market the terms of accommodation are about the same as they were a week ago.

EXCHANGE.—A steadier feeling prevailed at opening on last mail-day at 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and, in one direction, a little of the latter was given at 1s. 2 21-32d., but this rate soon stopped, and 1s. 2⅝d. was the best available, while for forward delivery, Bank Paper, at 1s. 2 21-32d., was offering after the 15th April. For three months' sight Credits, the rate was 1s. 2 25-32d. for March-April delivery, at which, however, there was but little offering. On Monday the market opened quiet at 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day, with but very few transactions reported, though 1-32d. higher was obtainable for forward delivery. For three month's sight Credits, 1s. 2 25-32d. was the rate for ready and forward business; but no Bills were reported to have been placed for any delivery. An easy feeling prevailed on Tuesday morning, with Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 2⅝d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand in one direction, at which a fair amount was taken, and the rate then became general at 1s. 2 29-32d. and 1s. 2⅞d., respectively, at which was partially obtainable at the close. The rate for three month's sight Credits was 1s. 2⅞d. for ready and forward delivery, at which a little was placed. On the following day the market opened quiet at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand and remained thereat throughout the day without any enquiry from remitters: but 1-32d. higher was obtained for April delivery; while, for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2⅞d. was the only rate all day, at which only a few Bills were placed. Yesterday there was a steadier feeling at opening, at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2⅞d. in one direction, for Demand, and though there was only one seller at the rate there was not sufficient enquiry to cause him to recede from it. Bills were offering at the quotation of 1s. 2⅞d. for three months' sight Credits, for ready and forward delivery, The feeling was easier again to-day with 1s. 2 9-16d. quoted at opening for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for Demand, at which there was but little enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits the nominal rate was 1s. 2⅞d. for ready and forward; but the actual rate was 1s. 2 23-32d., at which several lots were placed; and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank	d/d	..... 1s. 2 9-16d.
Do.	T/T	..... 1s. 2 9-16d.
Do.	3 m/s	..... 1s. 2⅞d.
Do.	4 do.	..... 1s. 2 21-32d.
Do.	6 do.	..... 1s. 2 23-32d.
Credits	3 do.	..... 1s. 2 23-32d.
Do.	6 do.	..... 1s. 2 25-32d.
Documents	3 do.	..... 1s. 2⅞d.
Do.	6 do.	..... 1s. 2 13-16d.
Francs	3 do.	..... 1-15⅝
Do.	6 do.	..... 1-15⅝

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm last Saturday, and early business was done in Fours, for Account, at 105⅛; but later on, the rate fell to 105 3-16, and eventually the market closed weak at 105⅛ for Money, and 105⅛ for Account; 101, nominal, having been still the quotation for 4¼ per Cents. On Monday the market was pretty steady at a decline of about ⅛ per cent. in Fours, closing quotations having been 105⅛ for Money, and 105 for Account. The feeling was firm on Tuesday, and Monday's decline in rates for Fours was more than recovered, the price for Money having ruled at 105⅛, and the same for Account, at which also the market closed; with 101, nominal, still quoted for 4¼ per Cents. On the following day, a further advance, say of 3-16 to 5-16 per cent. in the price of Fours was established, in a firm market, quotations leaving off in the evening at 105 9-16 for cash, and 105 7-16 for the settlement at the end of the month. Yesterday, the market was flat in tone, and 1-16 per cent. of Wednesday's advance was lost; closing rates for Fours having been 105⅛ for Money, and 105⅛ for Account, little business having been done during the day. The market has been weak and declining to-day, and rates for Fours have further receded ⅛ per cent., closing this evening at 105⅛ for cash, and 105⅛ for the settlement at the end of the month; 101, nominal, being still quoted for 4¼ per Cents.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ¼ per cent. higher at 117. Port Trust Bonds are ¾ per cent. higher, at 105.

SHARES.—There has not been very much doing on any line in this market during the past week; but an improvement has taken place in a number of Cotton Mill shares; while Press Shares, on the other hand, have more in favour of buyers than the other way. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, we report an advance of Rs. 40 in China Mill Shares; of Rs. 35 in Empress; of Rs. 32½ in Swadeshi; of Rs. 30 in Western India; of Rs. 25 in Howard and Bullough and Hindostan; of Rs. 20 in Hyderabad; of Rs. 15 each in Manuckji Petit, James Greaves, Framji Petit, and Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 10 each in David, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 5 in Jamshed; and of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas: Presidency have declined Rs. 10; Coorla, Rs. 5; and New Indian Rs. 2. In Press Shares we note a decline of Rs. 50 in East India; of Rs. 12½ in Hingoli; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay Cotton, Khangaum; and New Berar; and an advance of Rs. 15 in Munmar; Rs. 5, in English; and Rs. 2½, in Mofussil.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—We have no change to report in the position of staple *Grey Goods*, prices for which are as steady as they were last week, holders of stocks refusing to submit to any restrictions. The demand has only been sufficient to supply small requirements; and Stocks are comparatively very small. There has been a moderate demand for *Bleached Goods*; but rates are firm. Low to medium qualities attract attention.

In *Turkey Red*, *Dyed*, and *Printed Goods* there has been no change to speak of; and the same may be said of *Locally made Goods*. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week are put down at about 3,500 packages; those of *Local Goods* at about 1,800 bales.

YARN.—A moderate business has been done on *Imported Twist* in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending last Monday were 12,000 bales, with Exchange, at Rs. 221; and here, things are dull, the demand for 10s and 12s having latterly disappeared, while lower rates are offered by China buyers; but spinners reject them. At closing, however, there was a revival of demand for the two counts above quoted, and the market closed steady at the following official quotations, the sales of the week having aggregated only some 1,000 bales.

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule, As.	5½	to	5¾	per lb.
"	... " 8s " "	5¾	"	5⅞	"
"	... " 10s " "	5¾	"	6	"
"	... " 12s " "	5⅞	"	6¼	"
"	... " 16s " "	6¼	"	6½	"
"	... " 20s " "	6½	"	7¼	"
"	... " 24s " "	7¼	"	7⅞	"
"	... " 30s " "	7¼	"	8	"
"	... " 40s " "	8¼	"	9¼	"

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* during the week at an advance of 8 annas per cwt., and in a firm market. *Yellow Metal* has also been taken to a moderate extent and is 2 annas per cwt., dearer, the feeling being steady at the rise. *Iron* is quiet, and previous prices are quoted for all descriptions, only a moderate business having transpired.

COAL has been quiet. Ready sales have been reported during the week of Powell's and Davison's in small lots at Rs. 16 and Rs. 15-12 per ton, respectively. For forward business, importers are offering at sell Powell's and Davison's at Rs. 15¾ and Rs. 15½ per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 14 (nominal) per ton.
West do.	" 15¼ "
Australian	" 13 (nominal) "
Cardiff	" 16 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Last week closed with a quiet market for this staple, and a further decline of Re. 1 per candy in prices; but, on Monday, demand, arrived both from exporters and local consumers, and a good deal was done on the basis of previous rates in a steady market. Next day, however, the feeling became quiet, and quotations receded Re. 1 to Re. 2 per candy, no further purchases having been made by shippers, and the Mills taking less than before, but thereafter, though a further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy was established, exporters were again buyers to a moderate, and spinners to a large, extent, on one day, after which business became slack again, the tone of the market, however, remaining steady. Exporters have bought altogether some 4,000 bales during the week, consisting of ready new Oomra descriptions, Bengals, Broach, and Bhownugger, some of the last three growths having been for arrival in March and April; while the purchases by the Mills sum up over 10,000 bales of ready new Oomra and Dholleras kinds, Bengals, Broach, and a little Hingunghat. This evening the market closed steady, at a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 on last Friday's quotations.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 42,500 bales compared with 38,000 bales in the week preceding, and 56,500 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the increase in this season's receipts as against those in 1891-2 has now become reduced to 62,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *viz* Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—Per lb.
Broach Fine (March)	Rs. 265—4 3-32d.
Do. Good "	" 260—4 13-16d.
Bengal Fine "	" 238—4 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good "	" 217—4 1-32d.
Do. Good "	" 206—3 27-32d.
Dholleras Fine (May)	" 247—4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good "	" 235—4 11-32d.
Do. Good "	" 222—4 1-8d.
Khandeish, Fully Good, "	" 225—4 5-32d.
Oomra, " (March)	" 240—4 7-16d.
Belatee, Fine "	" 241—4 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 233—4 5-16d.
S G Dharwar Good (May)	" 239—4 7-16d.
Westerns " "	" 230—4d.

The arrivals of new Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

Receipts.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	173,500	170,000
Berar	142,500	171,500
Barsi and Nugger	45,000	39,000
Bengals	139,500	71,500
Hingunghat	7,500	1,500
Persian and Sind	18,000	11,500
Dhollera	27,000	22,000
Broach	25,500	23,500
	578,500	516,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week	41,562	57,319	88,493
From 1st Jan. to 16th March	433,774	474,310	760,594
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	25,835	11,941	41,522
From 1st Jan. to 16th March	187,011	153,883	302,399
Clearances to China, Calcutta, &c.			
For the Week	2,916	6,747	1,457
From 1st Jan. to 16th March	34,461	51,955	23,856

WHEAT has again been a quiet, or at most a steady, market throughout the week with only a small export business passing, and with prices quite unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—In the earlier part of the week there was an improved demand from shippers, and a considerable business was done in a firm market; but, on most days, transactions have been upon only a moderate scale, and the feeling has been steady. *Linseed* has fluctuated in value; but prices of other kinds have not moved; and the following are this evening's closing quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 8-2-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	" 7-10-6 "
" " Cawnpore	" 7-5-0 to " 7-6-0 "
" " Red	" 6-12-0 to " 6-15-0 "
Gingelly White	" 44-0-0 to " 45-0-0 per candy.
Do. Mixed	" 40-0-0 to " 43-0-0 "

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	85,891	265,458	118,633
do. from 1st Jan. to 16th March	1,018,321	1,030,934	1,291,193
Linseed for the week	118,114	227,109	261,237
do. from 1st Jan. to 16th March	818,515	937,936	1,031,987
Rapeseed for the week	54,002	25,145	51,991
do. from 1st Jan. to 16th March	294,575	86,401	221,234
Gingellyseed for the week	59,425	33,847	62,774
do. from 1st Jan. to 16th March	745,770	650,272	726,901

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	65,233	219,553	27,903
do. from 1st January to 16th March	877,784	1,920,149	1,176,038
Linseed for the week	214,947	145,002	87,234
do. from 1st January to 16th March	693,573	628,371	636,394
Rapeseed for the week	37,472	2,003	15,225
do. from 1st January to 16th March	302,151	22,745	181,716
Gingellyseed for the week	216,140	176,158	27,363
do. from 1st January to 16th March	768,786	602,504	401,320

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera 4 13-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	96¼ ex
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅛
Bar Silver	38 3-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £27,200,000, increase £200,000; public deposits, £9,500,000, increase £400,000; other deposits, £27,700,000, increase £400,000; other securities, £25,600,000, increase £1,000,000; notes and gold, £19,100,000, increase £200,000. The Bank's reserve is 51 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 17.

German mail steamer Karlsruhe from Aden arrived.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Canton arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

TRIEST, MARCH 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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21 A Sad Fatality at Khandalla—Meeting of the University Senate.
22 Bombay University—The Ministering Children's League—Bombay Municipal Corporation—The Late Rev. Bro. H. E. Beale—Teaching in Grant Medical College—The Supreme Legislative Council.
23 BERNDAL—Municipal Standing Committee—The Fighting in Gilgit—MADRAS.
24 Damaged Men—ARMY ORDERS—Bombay Army Orders—General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
25 Provincial Gazettes—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—Bank Reports.
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28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT AND EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th March, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes

GRAMS.

[TELEGRAMS.]

EDDERBURN RETURNED PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

derburn, the Liberal candidate, mber for Banffshire, in place of r. Grant, the Unionist candi- of seven hundred and seventy

ISBURY'S HEALTH.

suffering from a severe attack of

RING GUARANTEES.

the Bank of England held yester- day, the Governor announced that the Baring Guarantees would be extended to another year.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, replying to a question put by Sir Seymour King, said, he hoped, that the report of Lord Herschell's Committee would soon be ready.

It was untrue, he said, that Government intend to levy the Indian income-tax on pensions payable in England.

In replying to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Russell said that Government would bear in mind the taxpayers in India in any measures regarding the position in India of the services consequent on the fall in the value of the rupee.

RETRENCHMENT IN HONGKONG.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in replying to a question about the desirability of reducing the salaries of officials in Hongkong in view of the reduced trade of the Island, stated that while the Marquis of Ripon cannot assent to a reduction of the salaries of the present holders of office, measures were being taken to reduce the very heavy outlay, and the question of appointing a Special Commission of Enquiry was now under consideration.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

In the debate in the Commons, last night, on the Army Estimates Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said he regretted that he had been misunderstood regarding the Army Corps System for foreign service. It was not intended, he said, to substitute a field force for the Army Corps, but what he meant was that there should be a force of twenty thousand men fully equipped as an expeditionary force, but this would not interfere with the existence of the First and Second Army Crops for the defence of the country, nor with the Army Corps when required for foreign service.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said he could not yet say whether England or Egypt would pay the cost of the augmented garrison in Egypt.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Valetta, with the outward English mails of the 10th instant, left here for Aden at midnight, on Thursday.

ADEN, MARCH 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, with the homeward Indian mails of the 11th instant, arrived here from Bombay, at 7 a.m., to-day.

RETURN OF GENERAL STEDMAN TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 17.

General Stedman, Quartermaster-General, has returned to Calcutta on the completion of his tour through Peshawar, Kohat, and the Kurram Valley.

THE JURY COMMISSION REPORT.

The report of the Jury Commission is now in the hands of the printers, and will be finally passed by Mr. Justice Prinsep and his colleagues within the next few days.

DISCOVERY OF A VALUABLE RUBY.

A stone was discovered at the Burma Ruby Mines, last week, which has been valued at Rs. 17,000. This is a most valuable ruby that has come to light for some considerable time past. The story that two rubies had been found in the mines, worth fourteen lakhs of rupees, is evidently a mere fairy tale.

THE ATTACK ON THE CHILAS FORT

It is not yet known in India who were the tribesmen that attacked the Chilas Fort. The Chilasis themselves would scarcely have dared to rise unless aided by the Darel and Tangir men on the west, or the Palas clans further down the Indus Valley were possibly at the bottom of the mischief.

THE CONTENTS OF THE AMIR'S DESPATCH.

The report that the Amir has made no reference to matters political in his letters sent by Mr. Pyne is incorrect. He expressed his acceptance of the action of the Government of India as regards Budandkhel, and furthermore he has explained his reasons for not meeting Lord Roberts at Jellalabad. Among these are the severity of the winter season and his recent illness. His Highness states that he was still unable to walk at the date of the despatch of the communication. The letters are quite friendly in tone. One immediate result has been that our troops have been withdrawn from Budandkhel.

MISS EDGE'S WEDDING.

One of the prettiest weddings Allahabad has witnessed for a long time was solemnized at All Saints' Cathedral, on Wednesday afternoon, when Lieutenant Knox, Mc/war Bheel Corps, Central India, son of Mr. Justice Knox, N.-W. Provinces, High Court, led to the altar Miss Edge, daughter of Sir John Edge, Chief Justice of these Provinces. The Cathedral was very tastefully decorated and filled with a large fashionable gath ng. The presents were numerous and costly.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 17.

At the hearing of the Pamphlet Scandal Case today Mr. Norton closed his speech for the defence, and, in dealing with the rebutting evidence, said that Sir Jung was called in explanation of Mr. Inverity's statement that this was a political case, and was the outcome of a long-cherished desire to get rid of Mehdi Hassan from the administration. Mr. Norton pointed out that the Minister was still in power, and there was reason to suppose that the present Home Secretary was a greater friend of Sarwar Jung's than Mehdi Hassan was. Speaking of the Minister Mr. Norton said he had made a frank and complete avowal that he had not taken one single atom of pains to discover the truth.

LORD WENLOCK ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 17.

H. E. the Governor arrived at Guntur early this morning. Replying to the Municipal address his Excellency congratulated the district on its escape from famine, and pointed out of what great benefit the Bellary-Kistna Railway had been as a means of distributing grain. His Excellency then opened the Arthur G. Watts Memorial Hall, recently erected by the American Lutheran Mission. The Director of Public Instruction delivered an address on the good work done by the American missionaries in the district since 1848. The Governor alluded to the gratitude which India owed to the Americans and other non-English missionaries, whose labours, patriotically speaking, were so unselfish and large-hearted. His Excellency specially appealed to the zemindars and other wealthy men to assist the foreign educational agencies, and indeed all educational agencies, more with money for building endowments. The Governor was to open the Kistna Bridge at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

Sir P. Hutchins visits Naini Tal, Mutra, and Cawnpore, after leaving Calcutta, and arrives at Simla at the middle of April.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE.

General Walker, Inspector-General of Ordnance, leaves Calcutta to-night for Cawnpore, and visits Agra, Ferozepore, and Rawalpindi, and arrives at Simla, on the 10th April.

MAGAZINE RIFLES FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

The magazine rifles of British Troops have

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 17.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Musketry Staff—Major Rossiter, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 3rd circle, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st circle, *vice* Major Curtis, proceeding on leave.

Captain Wilson, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 3rd circle, *vice* Major Rossiter.

6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)—Captain Cartwright, Squadron Officer, and officiating 4th Squadron Commander to be 4th Squadron Commander.

Major-General Bevile is transferred from the Deesa to Mhow District, temporarily.

Brigadier-General Nicholson, A.-D.-C. to the Queen, is posted to the Deesa District, temporarily.

Colonel Sartorius, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, has been placed on general duty at Ahmedabad.

Surgeon-Captain Shaw, Indian Medical Service, is transferred to general duty, Mhow District.

Captain Williams, 25th Regiment (3rd Battalion Rifle Regiment), Bombay Infantry, attached to 13th Bombay Infantry, will re-join his own Battalion.

Army Veterinary Department.—Veterinary-Lieutenant Newson is posted for duty to the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Kirkee.

Lieutenant Hales, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is attached to the Military Accounts Department, Poona.

Military Works Department.—On arrival in India 2nd-Lieutenant Hildebrand ; Royal Engineers, will be posted to the Bombay Command, Bombay.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that the undermentioned inspectors of ordnance and machinery have been posted to the stations specified opposite their names :—Lieutenant and District Officer Milnes, Bombay ; Lieutenant and District Officer Bowan, Karachi ; Lieutenant and District Officer Imri, Aden.

Lieutenant Kelly is reported as having qualified for employment in the Army transport.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—Persian, Lower Standard—2nd Lieutenant O'Brien, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment. Hindustani Higher Standard :—Captain Tidswell, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers ; 2nd Lieutenant Perry, Suffolk Regiment, attached to the 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent ; and 2nd Lieutenant Bridges, D. L.I., attached to 9th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned have leave of absence :—Leinster Regiment (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant Magee, to England, for four months, on private affairs.

Medical Staff—Surgeon-Captain H. A. de Lom, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

7th Hussars—2nd Lieutenant Norton, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

The following unattached list officers, who are shortly expected to arrive in India, have been posted as follows :—2nd Lieutenants Bowring, Murray, Campbell, Hawkes, Wylie, and Peacock to the Bengal Presidency ; 2nd-Lieutenants Elliott, Rice, Hope, E. Knollys, Ryland, Taylor, Perrin, and Scott Elliott to the Madras Presidency ; 2nd Lieutenants Methuen, Hewlett, Palin, and Hight to the Bombay Presidency.

Lieutenant Cumberlege, 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers, attached 23rd Bo. I., has qualified for final admission to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second-Lieutenant Birdwood, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, is a candidate for the appointment as a probationer to the Indian Staff Corps.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The proclamation regarding the extensions of the India Councils Act has been published in to-day's *Gazette*.

Home Department—Mr. C. B. Garret has been permitted to resign the Civil Service.

Mr. H. Luson has been appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary.

Mr. C. H. Vowell has been permitted to resign the service.

Surgeon-Colonel Pilcher officiates as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hall has been granted furlough for six months.

Mr. R. D. Oldham, Superintendent Geological Survey of India, has been granted furlough for fifteen months.

Mr. T. Hughes, Superintendent Geological Survey, has been granted furlough for one year.

Foreign Department—Mr. C. R. Irwin has been appointed Political Agent, Jhallawar.

Major T. C. Pears has been posted as Political Agent, Ulwar.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbot, Resident at Rajputana, has been granted six months' leave.

Surgeon-Major G. M. Giles has been appointed Residency Surgeon, Persian Gulf.

Captain F. W. P. MacDonald, Baluchistan, has been granted furlough for one year.

The rate of exchange for the Adjustment of Financial Transactions for the year has been fixed at 1s2d. This will not affect the orders regarding furlough and absentee allowances and family remittances.

Mr. E. Grant, Chief Superintendent, Paper Currency, Calcutta, has been granted furlough for two years.

Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld, Bombay, officiates as Assay Master, Calcutta Mint

Surgeon-Captain A. Milne officiates for him till he is relieved by Surgeon-Major Yeld.

Surgeon-Captain F. F. Maccartie officiates as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay.

These changes have been effected consequent on the three months' leave granted to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Scully, Assay Master, Calcutta.

Military Department—Captain McMicking R, A., officiates as Remount Agent, Calcutta.

Furlough and leave have been granted to the following officers :—Captain T. F. B. Remmy Tailyour, R. E.; Lieutenant-Colonel W.H. Salmon, Hyderabad Contingent ; Major F. G. Maltby, Hyderabad Contingent ; Major Saye, 1st Goorkhas, Captain H. E Parry, Military Accounts Department, and Captain St. G. L. Steele, 2nd Bengal Lancers, for one year each.

The following Colonels have been admitted to Colonel's allowances :—Henry Alexander Little, C. B. Charles, Augustus Munro, and Charles McInroy.

Surgeon-Colonel A. H. Hilson, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander McGregor, and Commander W. H. Searle, Indian Marine, have been permitted to retire from the service.

A NEW TOWER OF SILENCE FOR AKOLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, MARCH 17.

The imposing ceremony of consecrating ground for a new Tower of Silence was performed by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dr. Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, Shams-ul-Ulma, high-priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, Berars, Malwa, Khandeish, and Rajputana, in the presence of the Ex-Commissioner, Mr. Bomonji Dastur, C.S.I., and a large gathering of Parsees, male and female, about three miles from Akola. After the ceremony the learned Dastur discoursed an highly interesting and instructive sermon, impressing upon his co-religionists the virtue of ever remembering that they are all born to die and do charitable deeds. The Parsee Anjuman of Akola then presented the reverend gentleman with shawls and an address of welcome, covered in a rich silver casket of exquisite workmanship. The Dastur announced the readiness of the widow of the late Mr. Naservanji Manekji Petit of Bombay to construct at her expense a segri for the use of the sacred fire, near the tower, in memory of her deceased son, Mr. Jamshedji Petit. The news was received with joy and gratitude. The visitors who had come from long distances to witness the ceremony were then treated to a sumptuous banquet.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Capt. T. F. Creery, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Ismailia, Gibraltar and Aden, with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr F Yorke Smith
Rev H K Harris
Mr C K Vara
Mr B M Parik
Mr and Mrs Pillow and child
Mr and Mrs Rainier
Capt and Mrs Adderley

FOR BRINDISI.

Rev T Craven
Rev C Hopkins
Lieut C H Leslie
Mr Warren Hastings
Mr T Pillow
Mr Watkins
Mr Gorar
Mr Desai
Mr Elger
Mr Grant
Mr G Manhonochie
Captain Norman Franks.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mrs Herbert Vernon
Mrs Forbes
Mrs Wace
Mr Beamon
Miss Bailey
Mr L G Firth
Mr and Mrs Forsyth and child
C H Vowell
Col and Miss Weldon
Mr W A Robinson

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr and Mrs Elwood Brown.

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Col and Mrs Ball

FOR ADEN.

Major-Genl Lewis
Capt Mercer
Conductor Morrison
Mr J Kinloch

THE habitual politeness of the great Duke of Wellington towards correspondents is further exemplified by an anecdote related by Dr. Newman Hall in his 'Jubilee Reminiscences' in "The Sunday Magazine." When King George IV. was suffering from some ailment of the eyes, Dr. Newman Hall tells us that his father wrote to the Duke of Wellington, then Prime Minister, suggesting a trial of a small magnetic instrument, and received the following reply in the Duke's own handwriting : "The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. Hall, and has received his letter. The Duke is responsible for a great deal, but that for which he cannot make himself responsible is the care of his Majesty's health, and most particularly of his Majesty's eyes. The Duke, therefore, begs leave to recommend to Mr. Hall to make his suggestion to his Majesty's physicians." The note, which is still in Mr. Newman Hall's possession, is dated 'London

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 24.

EVERY day has not its sensation. This week we are bored, because there has been nothing really new said or done—no fresh revelation in politics—no surprising freak in journalism—no outrageous extravagance in hoops or skirt leagues. We are dull—properly and piously dull as befits Ember week. But we are not subsisting altogether on sermons and *soupe maigre*—we are living on hope—on the delightful prospect of dinners, dances, drawing-rooms to come now that the season is near at hand, and society, like the sparrow in springtime, begins once again to frolic and chirrup. In West-end workrooms there is at present no want of excitement. All hands are full of preparations for next week's drawing room and hundreds of beautiful dresses lie ready for the finishing touches to be given by the master-hand of the designer. It is the hard part of the dressmaker's trade that everyone insists on having a new gown at the same moment. Orders always come with a rush. Instead of having dresses ready for various occasions, ladies wait until the event is at hand before deciding what they will wear, possibly with a view of being precisely up to date. But if they knew at what cost to the needlewomen their commands are executed, they would perhaps be less exacting. There is not anything very striking or original in the styles to be worn. One of the dresses shown at a private view is more remarkable for its admirably-assorted colouring than for singularity of design, for its owner is one who moves with the time, but moves slowly. The jupe of lilac-flowered silk, rather fully gored, is draped with a deep flounce of duchess lace, caught up at intervals with sprays of lilac with tender-green leaves. The same scheme of colouring except richer in the purple hue is carried out in the train made of a new gross-grain silk material, lined with satin of a faint green, edged with a satin ribbon ruche, in which both shades are introduced. On the bodice a fall of lace, tucked up on the left shoulder with a spray of lilac, corresponds with the trimming of the skirt, the sleeves of which are very full, being finished at the elbow by a ruche of purple and green ribbon and a deep lace flounce.

***

Another elaborate costume for the forthcoming reception is in two shades of brown—a very light-biscuit combined with the rich gold that modistes call "tabac." Three rows of otter trim the light-biscuit silk petticoat, the train of tabac poplin lined with the biscuit shade of satin being edged with a single band of otter, a couple of inches wide. On the bodice the same trimming is also introduced very skilfully as a finish to the deep wide collar—a revival of the shape, called "Mazarin," and at the end of the full-gathered sleeves.

***

A very pretty dress for a debutante is made of soft white silk, falling in accordion kilts from a straight lace band—an adaptation of the low-necked blouse pinafore, or high church acolyte's surplice to fashionable requirements. The white satin train, edged with a ruching of net and tufts of baby satin ribbon, is fastened to the shoulders by a broad satin bow with long sash ends, the white silk sleeves being to suit the skirt, very full accordion kilted, and gathered in at the elbow with a band of the same lace, of a rich Venetian pattern, which makes the yoke of the bodice.

***

With the daffodil season, the various shades of yellow, lemon, absinthe, chartreuse, and the glowing golden orange tint come again into favour. Unfortunately everyone's complexion is not calculated to contrast well with it on a bleak February morning. There is hardly a colour against which a chilly face does not show to greater advantage. However, there are some happily-constituted people whose skin, no matter how cold the weather, does not show blotchy, or goose-grained or livid. For these pachydermatous humans there is really a wide field of choice in the shades of the daffodil. A gown was very successfully carried out also in the hues of the golden and brown iris, the train of the darkest colour—a brocade of purple-brown and green with a lining of absinthe, the skirt and bodice being of a sulphur and gold brocade trimmed with rare old point. Another in which there was no relief from the various shades of aggressive yellow, was on the contrary almost a failure—the effect in the daytime being too crude and *voyant*.

***

With the revival of the fashion of wearing real lace, not only are the stores of real old point Brussels and duchess re-opened, but beautiful lace in every variety is being manufactured. Fans and pocket-handkerchiefs in duchess lace look especially tempting—perhaps because they come within the compass of almost the smallest means. We may not all be able to invest surplus pin-money in yards of point Alencon or flounces of point de Venise, but with a little "scrimping," as the Yankees say, or by judiciously "whipping the cat," as the process of saving is figuratively described in Ireland, we can all become possessors of some nice pieces of lace ; and if the fashion does not last long enough to allow us to wear it out it will some day again reappear, as our grandmothers did, to dress a new generation.

***

Shoes and stockings do not show as much susceptibility to fashion as other things. White open work silk stockings with raised silk embroidery are the newest things in hosiery, the gaudy parti-coloured stockings which appeared a good while ago in the shop windows not having ever found favour except for fancy dresses. Shoes are very richly beaded, and always match the dress for evening wear. In the day, fawn or tan leather are sometimes seen—a pretty kind of shoe being made in stamped perforated Suede, with a strap across the instep. But muddy weather is so entirely destructive to light-coloured leather that it is a foolish extravagance to indulge in London, where the climate is nothing if not unreliable. Ladies, especially those who walk much, and like their dress made off the ground, are adopting very generally the luxury of spats known hitherto only to the manly foot. The spat is made of cloth to match the costume if cloth or tweed, or the colour of the coat.

***

A novelty in letter paper which will have its admirers is a perpetration of the Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay craze—a set of wild dancers flashing across the top of the sheet. Here is another new idea—but not one which will find favour with those who were brought up in French schools and remember what the words "un petit mot" suggest to the juvenile offender—small tinted paper with "un petit mot" in bold golden letters across the corner. In dinner menus, paper children of every kind holding cards are a fantastic change from the old style. Another new fancy in menus is the Egyptian jar, or amphora card, on which the menu is written, a tiny jug being set for the name. In wedding cards there is a rather romantic thought suggested by the new fashion of having the bride's maiden name engraved on a heart, pierced through as usual with an arrow.

***

A very pretty dinner table decoration which altogether does away with the use of silks and satins and the tawdry make-shift-table centres, is made of glass vases of a dark green colour connected by green glass arches, round which trailing flowers are twined. Another centre-piece which looks very effective is a series of petunia tinted glass vases united by little glass chains, the candles being also set at intervals in the flowery circle. A simple decoration for a table is made of very tall glass tube vases, with a bulbous stand, round which is twined baby satin ribbon in the prevailing shade of the flowers, the ware, or of the general scheme of colour of the table.

***

A new departure is said to be imminent on the part of progressive railway directors. In answer it is said the various demands from influential people, long distance trains will soon have a ladies' first-class smoking compartment. In these days of suggested microbes everywhere it might be well if women, for disinfecting purposes, were to acquire the habit of smoking. But it will take some time to convince some of us that the smell of stale tobacco is more endurable than the other miseries from which smoking would deliver us.

WRITING on the Geological survey notification upon which we commented on Wednesday, the *Pioneer* says :—It is a noteworthy fact, which may be usefully borne in mind by the promoters of Technical Education, that the Government of India have, in the resolution published in last Saturday's *Gazette*, declared that the system of appointing Asiatics as probationers in the Geological Department must be abandoned. The reason given is that habits of observation and practical inquiry are not sufficiently developed in natives by the present system of education. We are aware that the late director of the Geological Department, Mr. Medlicott, took a still more hopeless view, and insisted that original investigation of high class would never be expected from the native of this country at all. The Government of India have never accepted this conclusion. Indeed, in the resolution just quoted, they imply their belief that the qualities essential to independent and original work in the field of geological investigation can, and will, be produced by an improved system of school education. This view is confirmed by experience in the Forest Department, in which some of the students who have received a practical education in the field and in the museum, and whose powers of observation have been trained and stimulated by the methods of instruction adopted at the Dehra Forest School, have shown considerable aptitude for original research. It may be hoped that the reforms now being introduced into the general educational system of India will remove from the charge of being unable to turn out students fitted for the important work of scientific research, on which the future development of the wealth of the country so much depends.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, FEB. 24.

THE question—how much and for what reasons a husband may lawfully beat his wife appears still unsettled. A man was brought before the magistrate the other day on account of a difference of opinion between himself and his wife on this subject. His Worship took at once a one-sided view of the case, although the husband asserted that he was actuated by religious motives only. Perhaps the worthy magistrate remembered the awful example of Judge Marmaduke Coghill, which, I believe, has never been forgotten in judicial circles. He flourished—rather, languished—in the reign of Queen Anne, being a judge in the Prerogative Court of Ireland. In the exercise of this office he heard a case brought by a wife against her husband for beating her, and he laid down the law that the husband has the undoubted right to correct his wife with moderation. "Here," he said, "no doubt, it may be difficult to draw the line, and care must be taken that the husband use no weapon that could possibly kill or maim her ; but if he goes no further than to chastise her with such a little cane as this which I hold in my hand, the law will certainly support him in that." Now, the learned judge was engaged to be married to an heiress and a beauty. The decision in the case caused a great deal of discussion, and the lady—one records the fact with sorrow—took so strong a view against this interpretation of the law that she broke off the engagement. The judge, in consequence, remained a bachelor and died a bachelor. But I have never heard of any case in which this ruling was set aside.

There was once a doctor who made a discovery in medical science. It was a discovery of the greatest importance. It has saved lives unnumbered and innumerable. It has reduced by more than one-half the danger of suffering from a disease which has slain myriads. The discovery was received with jeers, and the man was treated for the rest of his life with contempt. I tell the story as it was related to me, because of all sciences, with the exception of law, that of medicine attracts me least. I cannot look into books of physiology and anatomy without shuddering. There, however, is the story. The man died, as he lived, under the contempt of his fellow-medicals. Now, when it is too late, they honour him. We know not—we cannot tell—whether honour paid by the living reaches the ears and touches the heart of the dead. But I hope that this M. D. has been somehow informed of the change in the opinion of his brethren. The discovery made by this great physician was this—that, in order to avert the danger spoken of, the surest preventive was for the nurses and the medical man always to approach the patient with perfectly clean hands. And now they obey that law.

We were lately calling up reminiscences of the ancient school where Father Stick was the real headmaster—the Rev. Father Stick, D.D.—son of a schoolmaster, grandson of a schoolmaster, descended from a long line of schoolmasters. Not even the Bourbons could boast a longer pedigree than the Rev. Father Stick. After my first experience with this potentate I had some years of a school where the masters were not allowed to whack the boys. But they *were* allowed to set impositions at their free will, as long as they liked and as often as they liked. And they did. Half the boys were continually occupied with writing impositions when they ought to have been doing their lessons. A hundred lines—five hundred lines—the whole book of Euclid. All the half holidays, all the evenings, when the boys should have been either playing or working, were spent in writing impositions. Result—a confirmed hatred of school, a loathing of good school work, health and growth impaired, and handwriting absolutely ruined for life. I was reminded of this the other day by seeing a boy busily engaged over what appeared to be work. It was not work ; it was an imposition. He was ordered to write out two chapters of the Bible. If any method can be employed which will be more certain than this to make a boy hate the sight of a Bible, I should like to hear of that method. If any way can be invented more certain than this to make a boy hate school, and books, and learning, I should like to know that method. Perhaps, some day, some head-master more enlightened than the rest will consider the whole question of punishment as applied to education. For my own part, I am of opinion that boys want very little punishment, but that they are especially, and far more than grown people, open to the influence of praise and sympathy. We have found out, long ago, that the true way to break in a horse is by patience and kindness, and yet we cannot possibly drive this simple lesson—this profound truth—into the heads of those who break in our boys ! "Write out the Story of the Creation ten times ; write out the Sermon on the Mount four times ; write out the whole of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians twice." Oh ! the wisdom—the far-seeing wisdom—of it ! The sowing of the seeds of Religion by it ! The sympathy of it ! The usefulness of it ! Better—far better—even a return to the Rev. Father Stick, D.D. (P.S. He is now a Bishop.)

There is an association called the Railway Benevolent Institution, of which some one sends me the papers from time to time. Its principal object is to do for the people employed on railways what their employers ought to do for them—viz., to relieve the men injured, and to succour the widows of men killed in the discharge of their duty. How the law stands with regard to the liability of the employer I know not ; but that the work is of a highly dangerous nature is clearly shown by the returns before me. There have been 4043 casualty cases relieved in the last twelve months. Of these, 166 men have been killed, 3459 have been injured by accidents, 418 are deaths by sickness. The commonest accident is "smashed finger." A very common accident is "back sprained." Another common accident is the fall of something—a milk can, a rail, a block of coal, a case of goods, and it is generally upon the foot. Then the men fall down. They fall between the engine and the platform. They fall from trucks, from carriages, from signal boxes, from the engine. Deducting the deaths from sickness there remain 3625 accidents, or ten a day, on our railways. Shareholders are invited to subscribe to the Institution. Now, the shareholders are the employers ; whether they subscribe or whether the Companies compensate, the relief comes out of the dividends. But then, as all shareholders do not subscribe, those who do pay or those who do not, I would rather see the Companies do the work of the Institution before declaring their dividends. At the same time the men themselves ought to join in establishing such a Fund, and it is gratifying to find that a good number of railway servants do subscribe. About one in ten is the proportion ; it is not enough, but it is something. The income of the Society has risen in thirty years from £2,000 to £50,000. And yet . . . and yet . . . is it not the duty of every Company to provide for those, or the families of those, who are killed, or maimed, or wounded in the discharge of a duty ?

Can any reader tell me, without looking into books, what is meant by the "Dismal Evensong ?" It happened in the year 1623, and on a Sunday in the autumn. There was to be held a sermon, followed by evensong, in an upper chamber close to the French Ambassador's house in Blackfriars, and near the parish church of St. Anne's. The church is never gone, but the churchyard remains, a square patch of grass surrounded by houses, and even more forlorn of aspect than most of the city churchyards. The preacher was a certain learned and eloquent Jesuit, named Drury. He is described as a man greatly beloved by his friends, and of a "free and merry and affable conversation." It was afterwards remembered that he was oppressed all the preceding day with strange forebodings and a melancholy which he could not throw off. However, at the appointed time of three in the afternoon, he arrived in the room, which was then filled with three hundred people, and began his sermon. The substance of his discourse may be read in the page of the Chronicle. But he did not finish it ; for, while he was still preaching, the whole of the floor suddenly gave way, precipitating the congregation, with the benches, chairs, and rafters, upon the floor beneath. That also gave way, and they were thrown upon the ground floor. By this disaster ninety-three persons were killed. All that Sunday night men were at work dragging out the dead and wounded. Of course, there were many marvellous escapes, though in such a catastrophe it is difficult to understand how any could escape. Many of the people in the place were ladies of old Catholic houses—among them one who was by birth a Tresham—many were servants and mechanics. The latter were all buried in a common grave in the churchyard of St. Anne's, where you may see the place, though it is not marked by any stone, to this day. One of those who escaped afterwards showed his gratitude by writing a book called "The Foot out of the Snare," reviling Roman Catholic priests ; others of those who escaped publicly lamented that they had not been killed, because in so many Catholic chapels prayers were said for those who died at Blackfriars that their souls must surely have been speedily taken up to heaven. And as one expects, the accident was set down by many to the wickedness of saying a Roman service at all.

The Christian names common at this period are illustrated in the list of those who died. For instance, the following : Abigail, May, Elizabeth, Judith, Anne, Dorothy, Clarentia, Fritwith, Margaret, Sarah, and Barbaret. The men's names are the same that at present—Thomas, William, Robert, John, Nathaniel, Andrew, Morris, David, Anthony, Francis, Edmond, Joshua, Michael, Edmund, Bartholomew, Richard, Christopher, Henry, George, and Walter. Some of the surnames seem to have been lost or changed. Let us hope we never met a Netlan, a Vudall, a Holdup, a Mesalt, a Beworese, a Belfine, a Medalle, a Bettesus, a Fitguiff, a Coastone, a Rigaret, or an Astime. Perhaps some of these names may survive in America.

There is forming an Association with the object (1) of checking the abuse of speech and advertising and (2) of protecting the picturesque simplicity of rural scenery and the dignity of towns. Among the measures suggested for consideration are : The control of all advertisements by local representative bodies ; a duty on exposed advertisements ; the insertion in all bills for the acquisition of lands, or the construction of works, of a provision prohibiting or regulating advertisements ; with other things. One hardly ventures on a forecast of the future of this society. People may suspect that it will interfere, in the first place, with the making of business and money, which would, at the outset, be a great obstacle. It will not, as a matter of fact, interfere in the least with business, because if all the hoarding advertisements were swept away to-morrow, nobody would be one whit the worse. If there were favoured people ; if one man was allowed to advertise his soap, and another one prohibited ; there would be ground for wrath. But all alike would be excluded. Then they would fall back on the journal, which is the recognised medium of advertising, and no one would be injured. Meantime the association should be a nucleus of education in taste ; it should teach people why and how they must oppose the disfigurement of their country and their towns. The preliminary list of about seventy men and women anxious to try if something cannot be done contains at least forty names well known to the world in Science, Literature, and Art. With such an array of Founders a Society ought to go far.

I have just seen a most wonderful collection of things found in and about London. We are accustomed to think, and to say, that the Roman finds have been meagre. But this collection will nearly double all that is at present in the Guildhall Museum. The things were exhibited at the Drapers' Hall. Here are relics of the time when London—Llyn Din, the City of the Lake—was still British—bronzes, bones, Celtic pottery. The actual Roman things are very beautiful and perfect—lamps, needles, sandals of leather work, chains, horse-shoes, vessels in the so-called Samian ware. There are also collections of later things—Norman, Tudor, and Jacobean. Among them are a collection of tobacco pipes, pilgrims' bottles, early forks, little things with no prongs, apostle spoons, spurs, old knives, stove tiles of the sixteenth century, bone skates, &c. I trust that this collection will ultimately make its way to the Guildhall Museum.

Twenty years ago there was a long and very interesting trial heard by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. As to the probable issue of that trial the world was divided until the day of the verdict. Nobody talked of anything else. In the train, in the omnibus, at dinners—the same subject. We heard everywhere the man who gave a hundred reasons for the Claimant ; the man who gave as many against him ; the man who had one conclusive reason for him ; and the man who had one conclusive reason—secretly imparted—against him. We had also everywhere the undecided lady—Mrs Trimmer by name—who said, "Well, you know, one day I think he must be the man, and the next I think he can't be the man." I recall this history just because we are threatened with a return of the same thing. It has, indeed, already begun. "The Bill never will pass ; it can't pass ; it was never intended to pass ; it is brought in only to be kicked out." This is one man—against the new Claimant. "It must pass ; it is intended to pass ; it is meant to be passed." That is the man for the new Claimant. "Ulster will rise in rebellion ; the Lords will throw it out ; it will never work"—against the new Claimant. "Everybody will have to consent ; Ulster be hanged !" and so on. I am no prophet ; I am rather like Mrs Trimmer, "while one day I think . . . , on the day after I think . . ." But on both days I wish that the thing was over, and that there were more pleasing and less exciting things to talk about.

That good, old, amusing, quaint, unexpected, half-finished little book, called "Notes on Noses," has been republished (Bentley and Son). It is long since I lost—or lent—the words are synonymous—my copy, and I shall hasten to replace it. The *Saturday Review*, reviewing the general subject, the human nose and its meaning, says that novelists too often neglect the nose, important though it is from the artistic point of view, in describing the lovely heroine. Perhaps, however, it is difficult to talk about a young lady's nose. For it must not, according to the recognised laws of beauty, be too pronounced. That is to say, we know the Roman nose ; but who would be attracted to a heroine by learning that she had a noble Roman nose ? Or there is the Greek nose, also well-known ; but it is, may be, cold and austere. I think that in a beautiful girl the shape of the nose may be inclined to this or that, but should not be too pronounced ; it must have softness of outline and curve. Given this softness, the nose of Aphrodite may incline to anything, due regard being had to proportion, figure, and the shape and the size of the head. Perhaps, however, even if I had the "Notes on Noses" before me, which is not the case for the reasons above stated, one may confess that the nose has never been properly studied. It is easy to say that a Roman nose—a fine old hook—is the nose of a commander. I think, from certain observations of my own—confessedly imperfect,—that it is the nose of an administrator, and that it belongs to the general because a large part of a great general's success depends upon his power of administration. A Roman nose, again, may be large or small, broad or thin, short or long, and every one of these differences may betoken one quality or another. So with a Greek nose ; it has many subdivisions. As for other noses, they are legion. We are sure, right in expecting a broad nose in a humorous person, and a long nose with a droop in a melancholy person. The poetic power goes, however, with any kind of nose. It would be really worth the while of any person who has the time to get the photographs of men and women of the time, and to study their noses—I think the age of thirty-five or forty is the best time to consider a man's nose. It is reported that one can buy a machine for changing the shape of one's nose. In that case, should we also change our character ? Imagine Wellington converting his fine hook into a Greek nose and becoming Byron, or Thackeray exchanging his snub nose for a Roman, and becoming General Booth ! Then there are the ancient noses, now vanished—the bottle-nose, the red nose, the enlarged nose, the nose with lumps and growths upon it. I think we are justified in connecting such a nose with an imperfect will when strong drink in the shape of rum and port wine—especially when conjoined—are exhibited. But the younger generation never have the chance of seeing a real good old-fashioned bottle-nose. Again, there is the nose that sniffs. Does it not belong to the lady who is incapable of discovering the nobler springs of action ? Or there is—but the subject is too long. I see before me a magnificent procession of noses, and I feel myself capable of reading the character belonging to every one. But I refrain.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION AT THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

LAST evening, at half-past six o'clock, the electric light installation in the New Municipal Buildings was tested, and proved an entire success. The Council Chamber as well as the other parts of the buildings, looked at their best when lighted by the admirably-arranged electric installation, the supervision of which was carried out by Mr. P. Mason, of Messrs. Laing, Wharton, and Down, Construction Syndicate. There are 366 lights in the buildings, varying from ten to fifty candle-power. The lights on the central stairs and under the dome are much after those at the Hooghli Bridge, Calcutta, and those to be seen in the City of London and other towns of England and America. A large horizontal engine, by Messrs. Thompson and Hairston, supplied power to the lights from the Municipal Work-Shops, near the Crawford Markets. The test was continued for one hour, and at half-past seven the lights were put out.

THE judge of the Dettmold Court of Justice had before him, the other day, the case of Moses Lipper, of Blomberg, on a charge of usury. According to the report in the "Saale Zeitung," Lipper had in one case for the use of 200 marks charged the borrower 12 marks

in as evidence by the petitioner, but the learned judge refused to accept certain statements of figures therein as being true which supported the petitioner's case; while, on the other hand, he accepted certain statements of figures therein in favour of the defendants. The petitioner submitted that the learned judge erred therein. The minutes entered in the book showed that the defendants made the statements complained of in the full knowledge that they were untrue or made them recklessly in the face of facts which showed they were untrue. The learned judge erred in not accepting the defendants' own statements as recorded in the books as proving such facts against them.

Mr. Jardine said he could show that the Chief Judge was wrong in holding that the proceeds of sales could be called profits without anything being set aside out of such proceeds for the purchase of stock.

Mr. Justice Starling said the cost price of goods would have to be deducted from the receipts; but Mr. Chitty had not quite said that.

Mr. Jardine said that this principle as laid down by the directors was to take the sales for each year and to represent that they had all been paid for in cash. Mr. Piper, one of the directors, had made the extravagant statement that the profit on the goods sold had realised 100 per cent. more than their cost price, so that if the entire proceeds of the sales had been taken, they could only then be treated as gross profits.

Sir Charles Sargent remarked that different persons might hold different views upon the matter, and the directors might have been wrong in making their statements, or the books might not have been correct.

Mr. Jardine said he was prepared to show that the directors had been proceeding on a wrong principle.

The Chief Justice: Even supposing that they were, did it mean to prove that, when making it, they did not believe the statement to be a correct one?

Mr. Jardine: The directors might have said they made 100 per cent. profit when they had not made 20 per cent.

The Chief Justice: The directors might never have made any profits at all, there being arguments on both sides regarding all questions of accounts. Mr. Chitty might have been wrong in his view of the case.

Mr. Jardine thought the Chief Judge of the lower court was not only incorrect, but had based his whole judgment on an absurdity.

The Chief Justice said the learned counsel must convince the court of that, as they did not trouble themselves with the reasons, but the results.

Mr. Jardine said the court had not heard any conclusions yet.

The Chief Justice asked if the petitioner was present at the general meeting.

Mr. Jardine, answering in the affirmative, said his client had also with him the balance-sheets of the previous two years.

The Chief Justice remarked that, knowing all that took place at the meeting, and having the balance-sheets, he must have known almost as much as the directors themselves. If he could still say he was deceived by the prospectus, he must have been very ready, and in a state of mind to be so easily deceived.

Mr. Jardine said most people believed in Joint Stock Companies' balance-sheets.

Mr. Justice Starling: Did they show that the company was in a bad state, and that there was no money to pay as profits?

Mr. Jardine said he was going to show that there was a loss each year.

The Chief Justice: Is it shown in the prospectus?

Mr. Jardine, answering in the affirmative, said he should show in addition that the expenses of the management were more than the profits during the two years; the business was carried on at a loss, and the capital was diminished. The learned counsel next referred at length to the portion of Mr. Chitty's decision, in which it was set forth that out of profits, a sum need not be set apart to repurchase stock, which, he held, was utterly wrong in principle. He took the cash-book of the company for the first year, which contained the sales for the year, made up at the end of each month. At the end of twelve months, the receipts had been Rs. 25,000, while as to the amounts owing, they could find that set forth in the balance-sheet.

The Chief Justice said he did not understand Mr. Chitty to say the statement was untrue, but that, of course, depended upon the way he looked at it.

Mr. Jardine said Mr. Chitty would have had to admit there were errors in the accounts if he had looked at them.

The Chief Justice: And if he was wrong, there would have been a distinct misrepresentation.

Mr. Jardine said that was so. Mr. Chitty had not given his reason for his opinion. He simply said—"the fallacy is apparent."

The Chief Justice asked if Mr. Chitty said anything about the plaintiff being influenced by the prospectus.

Mr. Jardine remarked that he distinctly found that he was induced; that on the faith of the statement he took the fifteen preference shares; and then the judge gave his curious views about the profits.

Mr. Justice Starling: You might just as well get some body to find the capital, and yourself pocket the whole as profits.

Mr Jardine said that was so. Could he have, he asked, a better ground to urge for the rehearing of the case?

The Chief Justice asked if there was no explanation given by the directors at the general meeting before the issue of the prospectus in regard to the state of the accounts.

Mr. Jardine said there was nothing.

The Chief Justice: There is no doubt but that when stock is sold out of capital, it must be replaced.

Mr. Jardine remarked that, if it was not replaced, there would soon be no capital left.

The Chief Justice, after a consultation with Mr. Justice Starling, said there was a good deal of difference of opinion regarding the definition of what profits actually were. Their Lordships thought the question was one of sufficient doubt to require more discussion to clear it up, and for that reason they directed that the case should be reheard before a judge of the High Court, but in doing so, their Lordships passed no opinion upon the case, and did not wish their order to be understood as leaning towards one side or the other.

Mr. Jardine suggested that the case should be reheard before Mr. Justice Starling.

Mr. Macpherson, who watched the case for the other side, but had no right to address the Court, this being an ex-parte application, said he had no objection to the case being reheard before Mr. Justice Starling.

After some other discussion, it was arranged that the rehearing should come on before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Starling on the 7th proximo.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Artillery Inspections in the Poona Circle are ended for this season.

The Commandant of the 13th Bombay Infantry has applied for one year's furlough out of India, on private affairs.

The P. and O. steamer Shanghai, which left Gravesend on the 11th instant, brings out to India 362 Royal Artillerymen.

A draft of 2 officers and 30 men is expected to arrive at Poona on the 19th instant, to join the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Stokes, Commandant, Purandhar Sanitarium, has been granted privilege leave from the 7th to the 18th instant.

The Convalescents from Ahmednagar have been ordered to the Poona Rest Camp for despatch to Purandhar at an early date.

Captain Johnstone, 5th Punjab Infantry, will officiate as Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, Simla, during the absence on leave of Captain Holland.

Major Pringle, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been ordered to Satara as a member of a Board to assemble under para. 2210 (A) Army Regulations India, Volume II, Part II.

Nursing Sister A. Bolster, Indian Nursing Staff, has been transferred from Poona to Quetta as Acting Deputy Superintendent, vice Miss Moore, appointed acting Lady Superintendent, Eastern Circle.

The rifle match handicap of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Club, for the month of March, will be fired on the 17th and 18th instant, conditions 7 shots at 200 yards standing and 7 shots at 300 yards kneeling. The match will be fired on the Poona and Kirkee ranges.

A Board of Examination in Range finding will assemble at Kirkee, on Monday, the 3rd of April, for the examination of all Captains and Lieutenants of Royal Artillery who have not already passed an examination in that subject. All officers of the battery at Ahmednagar have permission to appear before the board.

Captain Hudson, Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to his father, the coming Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, and has proceeded to Mahableshwar to make arrangements for the Chief's arrival. It is said that Lieutenant-Colonel Leach has been offered the permanent appointment of Military Secretary to Sir John Hudson.

The monthly rates of compensation admissible in lieu of rations to the wives and families of trained school-masters and trained school-mistresses and their children, from 1st January to 31st December, 1893, while serving on the Madras establishment, will be in Burma, Rs. 17-2-6; in India, Rs. 8-8-5. The allowance in Burma being nearly double what it is for India.

The Infantry in the Poona Garrison were seen by the General Commanding in the new attack formation on Thursday, in example 1 (Normal form of attack on a position on an open plain, by a single battalion) of the new attack formations recently circulated. Wednesday, the 29th instant, has been set apart for the practice of the above attack by a Brigade of three battalions, when it is expected that all present will show that they have mastered the subject.

The Government of India have approved of the extension of the concession of the grant of furlough to England, on private affairs, to Staff Sergeants-Major and to Non-Commissioned Officers on the unattached list, provided the present furlough limit in regard to numbers is not exceeded. They will be eligible for furlough for periods up to twelve months, after the completion of seven years' service in India, and on re-engaging; and will receive free passage by rail and troopship, their families being also allowed to accompany them, when troopship accommodation is available. Further furloughs may be granted for each complete period of seven years' Indian service.

It turns out that the young man Kennett, whose throat was cut at Beaulieu, near Nice, really committed suicide. He had won large sums at Monte Carlo, but afterwards lost all, besides some borrowed money. Letters found on the body clearly indicated suicide, so that the ruffians who frequent the gambling hells are not responsible for this outrage, as was supposed.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Medicaid. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The reduction of the force in the Gomal and Bithani country is being carried out. Only a troop of cavalry and two-hundred infantry will remain at Kajuri Kach, and one hundred-and-fifty infantry with some fifty sowars at Jhandoula. Temporary huts for their accommodation during the hot weather will be built forthwith. The detachments of the 4th and 6th Punjab Infantry, at Jhandoula, rejoin their regimental head-quarters at Bannu and Kohat, respectively, the 2nd Sikhs remaining for the present at the post in the Bithani Hills.

The necessity of improving communication with the Gomal has been fully recognised, and a military road from Dera Ismail Khan to Tank, and thence to Martaza, at the eastern mouth of the pass, is to be put in thoroughly good condition. A special allotment of funds will be made for this work. The project for a steam ferry at Dera Ismail Khan, capable of transporting loaded railway wagons across the Indus, has been postponed, presumably until a line of rail is made from that cantonment to Martaza.

Attention having been drawn to the fact that forged certificates have occasionally been used by students in Assam, the following rule is published in the *Assam Gazette*: "Persons detected in the use of forged certificates or in other serious malpractices at examinations held under the authority of Government or of a municipal or local body, or in order to obtain admission to an educational institution or to gain any improper advantage in the examination, will be considered disqualified for entering the service of Government or of any municipal or local body."

Clement Scott is to return home a Benedick! The bride elect, Mrs. Margaret Becker, has sailed for the United States and will join Mr. Scott at San Francisco, where the wedding will take place, the happy pair proceeding to the Chicago Exhibition for the honeymoon. Mr. Clement Scott is a widower, his first wife being a sister of Mr. Du Maurier.

The minor Nawab of Rampur, accompanied by his guardian, Captain Colvin, and a European tutor, and party, left Bareilly on Monday morning for Bombay, whence the Nawab shortly sails for a tour round the world.

Private J. Sinclair, of the 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, stationed at Saugor, was found drowned in Saugor Lake, on Saturday morning last. The deceased was admitted into hospital about a fortnight ago suffering, it is alleged, from alcoholism, but in reality his mind was totally deranged. Orderlies were accordingly placed in charge of him. From their statements, which were taken down in writing at the inquest, Sinclair appeared to be all right during the day, but raved incoherently at night, threatening occasionally to do away with himself. The services of the orderlies were dispensed with on Tuesday, the 7th instant. On the same night, about ten o'clock, the deceased left the hospital and is supposed to have gone straight to the lake and thrown himself in. Why the services of the orderlies were dispensed with so soon seems very strange indeed. Had there been a little more prudence and foresight exercised by those who ought to have known better, no doubt Sinclair would have been alive to-day.

Up to the 11th, our latest dates from Nepal, the Archduke's shooting party were having excellent sport. Ten tigers, twenty-seven panthers, and pig and deer innumerable is a very good three days' record.

It has been decided to place the control of the Military Works in Burma, with the exception of the special defence works at Rangoon, under the Public Works Department.

It has been decided by the Government that officers of the British services not holding the substantive rank of general officer are entitled to the grant of a free passage or passage money when returning home on the expiration of a tour of service as Inspector-General of Cavalry, or as Inspector-General of Artillery.

Lord Roberts' Mission to Jellalabad may now be considered as having been rendered impossible; Abdul Rahman's dilatoriness in the first instance, followed by his illness, having put the proposed Conference out of the question. Wild stories will doubtless continue to circulate regarding the possibility of another Mission with some other officer representing the Government of India; but these may be disregarded. No such development is in the least degree likely. Further communications on the subject of frontier policy will pass between the Government and the Amir, and if the latter still shows himself in the reasonable mood indicated by his acceptance of the occupation of Bulandkhel, matters will probably settle down. The spring may bring news of further Russian agression on the Pamirs, in which case Abdul Rahman will have his hands full without interfering on the Indo-Afghan borderland.

An extra mail for the United Kingdom and countries served through it, and for the continent of Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for despatch by the P. and O. Company's extra s. s. Peninsular, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 21st instant, for transmission to the Marseilles Post Office..

Sir Mortimer Durand, Foreign Secretary, will make a short tour through Rajputana, while the Viceroy is in Rewah.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, Commissioner of Bhagalpur, proceeds on three months' leave in April, Mr. Wace, Magistrate of the District, officiating.

Mr. Wood Mason, the Superintendent, Indian Museum, is obliged to leave Calcutta for some months on medical certificate. He goes to England on deputation. In the meantime Mr. Wood Mason's medical adviser, Dr. Alcock, will carry on the Crustacean investigations in the museum.

The Indian tour of Mrs. Alice Shaw, the whistling lady,—who is now on her way to England—has not, it appears, been a financial success. Wherever she went, says a Ceylon contemporary, she was met by fairly good audiences on the first night, but people did not go in large numbers to her succeeding concerts. The result is that she has lost money. Mrs. Shaw has decided to quit the concert line and to betake herself to the music halls, whistling at the Pavilion and the Tivoli, in London. Her withdrawal from the ranks of concert artistes means, it is alleged, a serious loss, and that it was with reluctance that she decided on the step.

A Drawing-room meeting in connection with the Ministering Children's League was held on Monday at the Bishop's house, Madras, its object being to give as much information as possible about the working of the League, to enlist the sympathies of the ladies of Madras in this work, and to promote the extension of the League in that Presidency. The Rev. W. Scott explained the objects of the League, and the meeting was also addressed by the Rev. W. W. Elwes, the Rev. Dr. Brandon, and the Lord Bishop. Dr. Brandon, in the course of his remarks, said it was his experience, as well as that of many clergymen in India, that when some ladies and gentlemen were asked to give up one evening in the week to Church work, they did not exercise even that small amount of self-denial for any length of time, "for it was wonderful how frequently it happened that the evening selected for a work of charity was found to interfere with some other engagement," in the "everlasting round of tennis, golf, dinners, and dances."

The bad weather which has hung as an incubus over Behar for the past month, culminated at 6 p.m., on the 11th, in a terrific hail-storm. It entered the district of Shahabad, near Buxar, and traversed the entire area from north-west to south-east. Enormous damage has been done to the rabi crops within its range; but it is hoped that this may prove to be as limited as is usually the case with these calamities. The skies are now clear in South Behar; and the much suffering ryots may probably be able to get in what remains of their harvest without further climatic disturbances.

Prince Henry of Orleans, who accompanied M. Bonvalot, the explorer on a trip through the French Colonial possessions in the Far East, has endeavoured to re-awaken French interest in the question of the Mekong River by an article, in which he reproduces the lamentations of M. Massie, a French agent killed in Siam, at the hesitation of the Republic to take definite action for the re-construction in Indo-China of the empire lost in India. M. Frederick Haas, the French Consul at Choongking, who was recently at Mandalay, asserts *apropos* of the same subject, that England is encouraging Siam to encroach on Cambodia and Annam, as England seeks to extend her sphere of influence over both banks of the Lower Mekong. M. Haas asserts that Lord Rosebery is excessively audacious in disdainfully speaking of French pretensions to the left bank of the Mekong. M. Haas asserts that France possesses a positive right diplomatically affirmed. The Bangkok correspondent of the *Standard* sends interesting items concerning the situation in Siam and Tonquin. It appears that there is a growing irritation between the French and Siamese. One of the French Consuls has been compelled to leave Bangkok after a violent scene with the Foreign Minister, and the French Minister Resident has frequently been given the cold shoulder which, in one instance, necessitated a personal apology from the Prince to the Minister. A Frenchman, one M. Esquilat, has been roughly handled on the Eastern frontier, and several others have been escorted to the French frontier. This action is considered strange, as the travellers had passports and the Siamese Foreign Office had been advised of their journey. The affair has been placed in the hands of the French Minister who demands reparation. The whole of the Tonquin press is greatly irritated against Siam, and loudly and persistently demand a military demonstration along the valley of the Mekong.

RELEASE OF THE CAMBAY PRISONERS.

In July of last year the following petition was sent in to the Bombay Government by six prisoners condemned to various terms of rigorous imprisonment for their participation in the Cambay disturbances:—

Oriental Translator's Department.

Bombay Castle, 4th July, 1892.

Translation of a petition from (1) Chhota Kalidas, (2) Nana Harji, (3) Ghela Parbhudas, (4) Makan Daji, (5) Dayalji Ranchhod, and (6) Mulji Ranchhod, convicts in the Criminal Jail at Thana, to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council, dated the 21st, and received for translation in this department on the 29th June, 1892.

On the 29th September, 1890, the Political Agent at Cambay having convicted us under Sections 325, 145, and 149 of the Indian Penal Code, passed upon two of us, convicts Nos 2 and 5, Nana Harji and Dayalji Ranchhod, a sentence of six years' rigorous imprisonment, and on each of the others a sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment, we submitted an appeal in the matter to the Commissioner, Northern Division, but we did not get proper justice from him, and the sentences were confirmed. Under the circumstances we beg to submit that we did not commit the offence of which we were convicted. We used to maintain ourselves by agriculture and live at Cambay. We were made to pay double or treble the amount of the assessment that was formerly levied on our lands, and we thereupon submitted a petition to Government through the Collector of Kheda praying for redress. We received a reply from the Collector that he would visit Cambay in the next month and inquire into our grievances. The next day we heard of the Collector's arrival at the place. He, however, caused us to be apprehended along with two-hundred other rayats and, having commenced proceedings against us, passed sentences upon us, six men, and upon six others out of the whole number. We were quite helpless under the circumstances. No offence was committed by us, and the sentences were passed upon us without reason. We pray, therefore, that your Excellency-in-Council will be pleased to take all the abovementioned circumstances into consideration and having gone over all the papers in our case remit the sentences passed upon us.

(Signed) Y. M. Kelkar,
Oriental Translator to Government.
True Copy. (Sd.) F. A. Spences.
Assistant Secretary to Government.

To this the authorities sent the following reply:—

The petitioners should be informed by the Superintendent of the Jail that, inasmuch as they petition on the ground of the injustice of their sentence, and Government have already declined to take that view of their convictions, the Governor-in-Council is unable to mitigate the sentences passed upon them which they merited by their illegal and riotous conduct. If after the lapse of a few months, they approach Government with a respectful appeal to the clemency of the Crown, and with due assurances of submission and reform, their petitions will be taken into consideration, and such orders passed as the circumstances of the case and a consideration of their conduct in jail may seem to warrant.

On the 17th December the following resolution was issued:—

Release ordered on the 1st January, 1893, of the prisoners of the Cambay State concerned in the disturbances in that State in November, 1890, and proceeds:—

No. 8,053.
Political Department.
Bombay Castle, 17th December, 1892.

Despatch from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 21 Political, dated the 27th October, 1892.

Letter from the Superintendent, District and Depot Jail, Thana, No. 2,313, dated the 7th December, 1892, intimating in reply to Government letter, No. 7,676, of the 5th December, 1892, that the contents of the Resolution referred to were communicated to all the prisoners concerned, except No. 6, Muljee Ranchhod, on the 27th July last, the date the Resolution was received in his office; that the prisoners Nos. 1 to 5 are on the eve of petitioning Government again; and that No. 6 died in that jail on the 24th July, 1892.

Further letter from ditto, No. 2,321, dated 9th December, 1892, forwarding a vernacular petition of appeal from five of the Cambay prisoners referred to in Government letter No. 7,676 of the 5th December, 1892, and reporting that during their confinement in that jail from 8th May, 1891, they have behaved well.

Memorandum from the Oriental Translator to Government, No. 1,612, dated the 14th December, 1892, forwarding with reference to this department memorandum No. 7,913, dated 13th December, 1892, a translation of the vernacular petition of appeal from the Cambay prisoners alluded to above, in which they give an assurance of good behaviour in future, and pray for their release from imprisonment.

Resolution.—The five convicts who now appeal to Government for a remission of the sentences passed upon them were informed by Government on the 25th of July last, that, if they expressed their regret for their illegal and riotous conduct and their promise of amendment, their petitions would be considered. They have now expressed contrition, and their conduct in jail has been well reported on and they may be released on the 1st of January, 1893, on the conditions stated below.

2. It must, however, be explained to these convicts that their offence was a serious one. A constitutional and effective remedy was offered to them, when Mr. Cooke arrived at Cambay, and as reported in paragraph 23 of his letter No. c.-3, dated September 26, 1890, sent them his communication, dated September 19, 1890, warning the rioters to disperse, and promising to be present at the Jamabandi and deal with individual complaints. The same assurance was repeated to Moti Kuber later on in the day who was told that the mob would be dispersed at 7 a.m. on the next day. Chhota Kalidas was also informed to the same effect and several native residents as well as local officials spent the night in endeavours to make the mob listen to reason. Then followed the attack upon the police and the rush of the mob, led by their ill-advised leaders, upon the troops, causing a most regrettable loss of life. On the other hand Government admit that the mob had real grounds for discontent arising from misgovernment, and it consequently expressed its willingness to consider the applications of the convicts when they were couched in proper language.

3. The convicts should now be released on condition that they report their places of abode to the special Political Agent, and undertake in future, if aggrieved, to seek redress in a peaceable and orderly manner.

ENGLISH SHIPS AND ASIATIC CREWS.

The *Westminster Gazette* has been interviewing some leading shipowners with reference to the employment of lascars and other Oriental seamen on British ships. Mr. Henderson, manager of the Anchor Line in London said:—

We are considering whether more Europeans should be employed, but as far as the look-out is concerned, lascars are as good as Europeans. The quarter-masters were always at the helm.

Mr. Henderson added that it had not been found that lascars were more susceptible to cold than Europeans. However, the whole question is under consideration.

The representative next called upon a director of one of the most important Oriental lines in the world, who in answer to questions, said he believed there always should be a proper number of Europeans in the crew.

You mean that there should be a proper proportion of Europeans to lascars?

No. It is not a question of proportion; it is a question of watches. There should always be for every watch a European for steering and another for heaving the lead.

About the look-out?

As far as that is concerned, the lascar is probably a better man than the European.

How about the lascar's ability to endure cold? asked the reporter.

The lascar can stand cold well enough for a short time. It is like this. He comes from the East charged with caloric, and until that is expended he is stronger than the European, weight for weight—for strength is a matter of weight. When the caloric is expended he returns to the East to get re-charged. The same thing occurs with the European. Say a man has been in India for ten years; he comes back to Europe, and for the first winter, however cold it may be, he goes about without an overcoat, while you or I would be shivering to death.

The lascar is invaluable. I cannot see how we should get on without him in the East. I cannot for the moment localise the place where he comes from. He is engazed all along the coast. The lascars are usually engaged through the serang—perhaps he comes from the same village as the others—and he is like the Sheikh of an African tribe. The serang has nothing to do with discipline, but he is a sort of intermediary between the lascars and the Europeans.

Are the lascars good sailor?

Yes, they were sailors along that coast before the time of Alexander the Great.

They are Hindus, then, and Aryans like ourselves?

They are only purer. They don't drink so much whisky.

CHINESE STOKERS.

The representative next turned his steps to the offices of the Glen Line, where he was received by Mr. Allan MacGregor (of Messrs. MacGregor, Gow and Co.).

We don't carry lascars, said Mr. MacGregor.

We are in the Chinese trade, and we carry none but Europeans in the crew. All our firemen, however, are Chinese. If you want to know about lascars you ought to see——. No man is better qualified to speak about them.

I have just seen him, and I may say that he considers the lascars invaluable.

I have no doubt that is true. We find with our Chinese stokers that the Engineers like them and we like them. They don't get drunk; they don't make rows, and they are always obedient. We cannot say that about European stokers who are usually gathered from the scum of our great cities. It is not a question of economising. The Chinese cost as much, for we have to employ more of them—about thirty to a ship. On the whole, however, they stand the heat of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean better than Europeans.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to March 13, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1892, to 11th March 1893	16,329,800
Balance to be remitted from 12th March to 31st March 1893	670,200

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A WELL-DRESSED QUEEN.

The Queen of Italy, like our Princess of Wales, is remarkable, says the "Gentlewoman," for her taste in dress; but whilst our Princess inclines to the severe and simple in style to "tailor-mades" and plainly built tweeds and serges, Her Majesty of Italy elects to wear brocades, velvets, and furs, which recall in their magnificence of colour and richness of texture the apparel of the ladies who figure in the pictures of Titian, Paolo, Veronese, and Giorgione. Queen Margherita's mantles are works of art as regards delicate passementeries and rich embroideries, but her evening gowns are triumphs of the embroiderer's skill. Not only silks of all shades and seed pearls and gold and silver thread are employed in the adornment of these dresses, but often jewels, whilst her rare lace is world-famed for its beauty. The Queen of Italy seldom appears in a hat, and her bonnets are small and close fitting. Her earrings are unusually pearls of enormous size with diamond tops. For evening wear she generally chooses the famous pearl necklace, the most beautiful and wonderful in the world, a string of which the King gives her on the anniversary of each birthday. Her neck and arms are remarkably beautiful in form and colour, and her complexion is singularly fine, and of that delicate, creamy hue which is so rare and so lovely. In stature the Queen is too short for beauty, but in a carriage she conveys the impression of a tall woman. She speaks French, German, Italian, and English with perfect ease and accuracy, but her favourite literature is English.

AN ORIGINAL BALL.

A writer in the "Westminster Gazette" describes an interesting party. The lady of the house, on issuing her invitations, had invited all the "dancing girls" to develop an idea. "Supposing," she said, that instead of each of us getting her ball dress irrespective of what everybody else may be wearing, we try a new thing. How would it be if we arranged to form an entire harmony. My idea is that we should each represent a certain flower." You should have seen that ball-room, says the "Westminster" contributor. Anything more perfectly charming could not be imagined. It was as if all the fairies of early spring had assembled for a "revel." A narcissus poeticus and a maiden hair fern danced an Irish jig. The narcissus wore a white gown, with a yellow border outlined with crimson, and the low bodice was trimmed round the neck with a row of her flowers. Between them, like dewdrops, diamonds were glittering, and a great diamond star held the narcissi in her hair. Another flower on which the effect of dew was brought out in a particularly pretty way was a forget-me-not. The dress, light blue, and of some kind of crepon, was trimmed with green velvet—I think the puffed sleeves were of that colour, and it was also introduced about the skirt—and over the whole dress, not uniformly, but in carefuly-arranged nonchalance, strings of small glass beads were scattered. But the maiden-hair was prettiest. How the effect was obtained I cannot tell, but the dress of the fair girl representing the plant certainly looked like a bunch of the most graceful and dainty among the ferns. You seemed to see each tiny leaflet quivering on the slim black stalk; yet there was absolutely nothing flimsy about the dress. The necklet was of real maiden-hair fern. It may be as well here to give a hint as to the way in which maiden-hair can be kept fresh for a whole evening. Just before using the leaves, you burn the end of the stalk in the candle-flame, then put them between two pieces of flannel and iron the flannel with a warm (not hot) iron.

FASHIONS OF THE HOUR.

To tell real lace, says a writer in "House and Home," is once more to be the idol of the fashionable hour. No matter of what kind, of what description, or of what period it is, lace must adorn our dresses, and it must be real lace, and not imitation. This is, I believe, bad for native industry and good for foreign manufacturers. Although, of course, some real laces are made in England, the majority comes to us from abroad. However, we are pretty fair in the division of our favours, inasmuch as we have all solemnly vowed to wear English silks this year, English brocades, and English satins, and the looms at Spitalfields, together with those of the midland counties, are going to have a very busy time. What could show a more proper sense of the fitness of things than to attend Her Majesty's subjects? And, indeed, the English silks have merits almost as great as their foreign rivals; some, indeed, greater. Most of the brocades this season being made double width, which is very convenient. Several of them are as wide as 50in., and for trains, as well as for ordinary skirts, these are eminently useful.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF TIGHT-LACING.

It would still be premature, says the "Lancet," to conclude that we have done with the practice or the ill effects of tight-lacing. Were we disposed to doubt the prevalence of this custom the medical records of every day could prove its continuance, nor can we see how it should be otherwise so long as the stiff corset retains its place as an article of dress. Now and then some fatal mischance is found to be traceable to its abuse, while instances in which ill-health has been the penalty are from uncommon. Every practitioner is familiar with cases of this kind, and it needs no searching examination to convince him that among the pallid complexions and palpitating hearts which require his attention some are directly traceable to the pinching vanity of the corset. Why this effect should follow such a cause we need hardly explain to medical readers. They can well appreciate the vicious influence of cramping pressure exercised upon the trunk and its viscera without cessation for the greater part of every day. In the case of the lungs and heart, the consequences are visible in impaired respiration, defective nutrition of the blood, with consequent impoverishment of every organ and tissue, and a weakened and excited or languid cardiac action, culminating, it may even happen, as in an instance lately reported, in fatal syncope. The effect upon digestion is noteworthy. There being but little space of the normal expansion of the stomach after eating, less and less food is taken till the foolish sufferer is virtually half-starved. Almost every function required for healthy existence is deprived of its normal exercise. What then of health itself? And need we feel surprise if now and then the thoughtless vanity which thus exchanges every physical comfort for mere appearance leads to forfeit of life also? If experience be credited it is so.

EXCESS IN FASHION.

Another form of excess is seen, says the "Daily News," in the fashion of some of the most recent collars in mantles. These are so high about the ears, and so frilled and fluted, that they resemble the edges of the crater of a volcano. Voluminously lined and trimmed, they make a great size and width about the slender neck of a woman, and produce an effect of clumsiness which anyone not blinded by the glare of fashion must perceive to be undesirable. Muffled up in this way, a woman who is past her first youth appears to be much older than she really is, so completely is the contour of lingering youth obliterated by this lumpiness of collar. There are great ladies in the social world who have sufficient taste and discrimination to avoid all these ugly fashions, and who seem to have mastered the secret of looking young far on into middle-age. They are never seen in hideous excrescences such as disfigure the women who dress themselves by fashion-plates or place themselves in the hand of half-educated counsellors in such matters. In a crowd of fashionably-dressed women, some with shoulders protruding far beyond their natural limits, others with skirts describing the two sides of a triangle, with the hem for base, the sight of one of these ladies, harmoniously and beautifully dressed, without excess or extreme of any kind, is an intense refreshment to the wearied eye. The lines of their figures are followed by those of their garments, instead of being contradicted by them, and in the matter of headgear it is always such as is well within the limits of the mode, and yet never can be arraigned as being either dowdy or unbecoming. One of the most beautiful of these great ladies has worn her bonnets of exactly the same shape for the last three years, and she is always one of the best dressed individuals in the fashionable throng.

TRIMMED SKIRTS.

That skirts are to be trimmed, sometimes as high as the knee, seems inevitable. Deep flounces are in favour for this purpose, but there are also bands, puffings, braidings, and embroideries of every description, besides loops of ribbon, lace, and passementeries. All of these add more or less to the weight of the skirt, already considerable, owing to the width now supposed to be necessary. For women of fashion the weight of dress is injurious, but when these trimmings come to be copied, as they surely will, by the large and small drapery establishments, and laid on to gowns that will be bought by the shop-girls, and the barmaid, the real harm of it will tell against health and energy. It would be unreasonable to expect the moneyed classes so to regulate the details of their costume as to render it suitable for imitation by women who have to go forth in all weathers to earn their daily bread. The pity is that fashions suited only to the wear of those who are blessed with wide means, and an unlimited wardrobe should invariably form the model to which the cheap dressers aspire. Perhaps the day will come when common sense will have some part in the ruling of such matters, and when those who go about in omnibuses and tramcars will not think it necessary to wear a trailing skirt because duchesses and countesses do so, or to have two upright, nodding plums in the front of their bonnets because those shown in the illustrated fashion journals all have them. Every little maid-servant, possessed of a soul above caps and aprons wears those little rampant feathers now, even if they are unable to muster the funds to buy an umbrella under which to shelter them from the rain which is so ruinous to this kind of ornament.

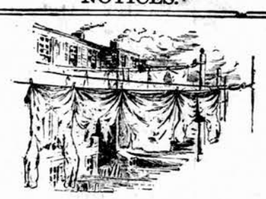
A WOMAN ARTIST.

Miss Sybil A. H. Robinson, says "Woman," holds a unique place among the bread-winning women artists of the day as the only one of the sex regularly connected with the illustrative department of daily journalism, and because of the rapidity with which she has come to the front in pictorial work. She is the daughter of a well-known architect, and is still quite in her early youth. Three years's teaching at South Kensington is all the actual art education she has had, but from the time she could hold a pencil her facility in illustrating showed itself, so that her father, with very wise foresight, encouraged her to work in black and white with a view to making this department of art her profession. In fact, she admits herself that she knows little or nothing of oil or water-colour painting. Her first work was done for Nister's, the art publishers, but some clever specimen drawings, sent in with exactly the straightforward kind of note which commends itself editorially, secured her prompt notice from Mr. Gilbert Thomas, the art editor of the "Daily Graphic," at the end of 1891. Since then she has worked regularly for that paper, having often been entrusted to make the sketches of fashionable functions and events of public interest, as well as collaborating frequently with Miss Billington in the investigation of matters of special feminine concern. She thoroughly understands working for "process" and her clear, crisp outlines, though often made with the outmost speed secure for her some of the best reproductions that are made.

SPRING MANTLES.

The occasional mild days in England, says the "St. James's Gazette," are rendering a spring mantle almost a necessity. Jackets are considerably shorter, and few of the capes come much below the waist. What they lack in length they more than make up in breadth, and the more frilly they are the better. A very favourite trimming is a succession of narrow satin folds such as our mothers, 20 years or so ago, used to call "French hems." On one short black cape are three of these alternating with bands of fet passementerie, while a frill of a new heavy black lace rests on the shoulders. Another short, full cape is made of a deliciously prim checked satin; and a third of a rich tinsel-and-gold material of a dim metallic tone, with two shoulder-frills—one of black and the other of sapphire-blue velvet.

NOTICES.



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